

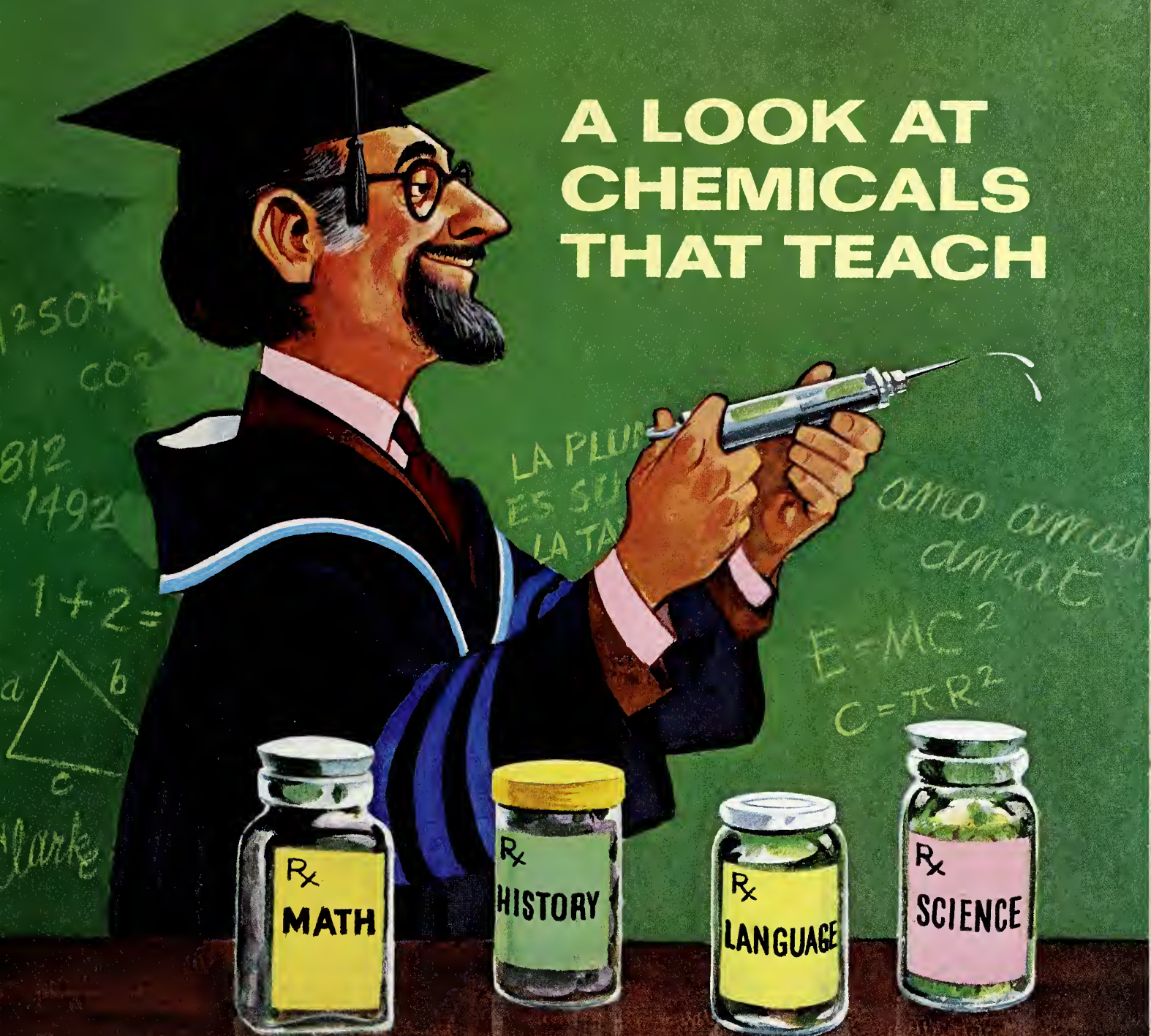
THE AMERICAN

20c • AUGUST 1974

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

## A LOOK AT CHEMICALS THAT TEACH



THAT WAS PROHIBITION

THE STORY OF TAPS

SHOULD CONGRESS GO ALL OUT  
FOR SOLAR ENERGY ?

PROPERTY BRANDING—THE ANTI-BURGLAR  
GIMMICK THAT WORKS

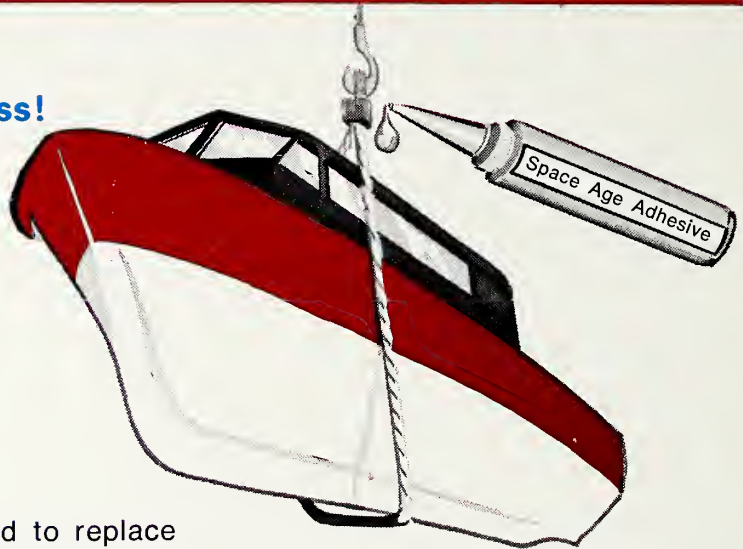


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# LEGION

Magazine

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AUGUST 1974

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National Commander

Robert E. L. Eaton

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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## VIETNAM VETS' EDUCATION

SIR: As parents of a Vietnam veteran, we were amazed to learn that his and others' education allowances are so shabby. ("The Sorry State of Vietnam Vets' Education," June.) Why is it the Congress and our Presidents were so considerate in shipping our young boys to fight the war but can't be bothered to give them better schooling benefits . . . so that they can, upon graduation, face the world and receive a job they will be qualified to take on? You may rest assured we're writing to Washington to voice our complaint. *Rose and Chester Krawczyk, Baden, Pa.*

ED NOTE: The important need is to provide a tuition allowance, and on

June 19, the Senate voted 91-0 for a bill to provide a tuition allowance. At press time, the fate of the recommendation in the House was still unresolved. We hope many other readers wrote their legislators in support of the proposal after reading Nat'l Commander Eaton's message in our June issue.

## HONORING THE DEAD

SIR: I so appreciated the pictures in the May issue of the placement of flags on the graves of veterans and their near relatives at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, Missouri. My father, a Civil War veteran, is buried there and I am happy to know the local Boy Scouts gave him a flag. I am unable to visit there often, but I do decorate veterans' graves here. Thank the Boy Scouts for me and accept my thanks for Paul Stauder's wonderful pictures. To quote Calvin Coolidge: "The country that forgets its defenders will itself be forgotten." *Carl Denton, Winfield, Kan.*

## THE ERIE CANAL

SIR: Just finished reading the article, "How They Built the Erie Canal"

(June). I wasn't around for that one, but did work on the Barge Canal, and I know what those poor people were up against at that early date. I worked on the Barge east of Rochester, operating a drag line on swing shift, and it was a drag. I lasted about two months.

My grandfather, Patrick Maher, was one of the "Trishers" who worked on the Erie Canal. He shipped out of New York on one of the labor gangs and was a clay digger for a couple of years. He wasn't too enthused about his canal experience, but it didn't do him too much damage as he lived to 96. I have sworn I am going to beat him and live to 102. If so, I will have lived in three centuries, as I was born in 1898. I am coming up 76, and work six days a week as a salesman in a camera shop. *Joseph F. Maher, Long Beach, Calif.*

## ATTN: THIRD ARMY BAKERS

SIR: During WW2, the Third Army had rolling bakery companies that travelled with front-line troops, earning more campaign credits and commendations than many of our better known divisions. For research and history of these units, I would like to hear from former members designated (Mobile Special), particularly the 3032nd, and 2016th Cos., and the 271st QM Bn. *E. L. "Bill" Phifer, R-1, Box 193, Colonial Heights, Va. 23834.*

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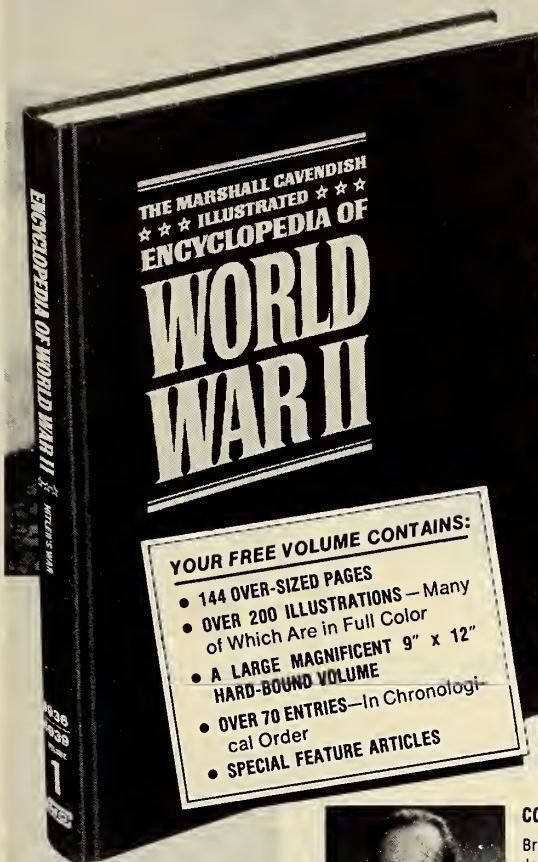
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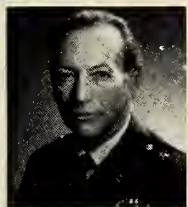
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Brigadier General James L. Collins, Jr., present Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. General Collins graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1939. He served in the European Theater during World War II, and also in Korea and Vietnam.

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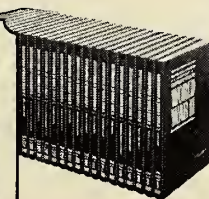
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# Now Children: Take



How thousands of creatures and some people have already been "taught" by taking pills, chemicals.

By BERNARD BARD and R. B. PITKIN

*The authors are, respectively, education writer of the New York Post and editor of this magazine.*

**T**HE FOLLOWING terms are starting to become a part of our language, whether you have yet heard of them or not:

"Get smart pills," "memory pills," "mind drugs," "memory pellets," "knowledge pills."

In these phrases there is something both exciting and dismal.

They suggest the very real scientific promise that to some degree or other we can yet be made smarter by pills or injections of chemicals.

There is even the remote possibility that man may yet learn things simply by swallowing something.

If we are talking about improving men's minds, this seems—and may be—exciting.

But it is also almost too dismal to contemplate. As we approach learn-

ing by taking pills we come ever closer to considering ourselves as nothing more than a bunch of intricate chemicals—even our minds and our thoughts.

For better or worse, then, this is to report that scientific progress in improving intelligence, learning and memory *chemically*, and even transferring memory and knowledge *chemically* from one creature to another, has now gone so far that leading educators have been compelled to notice it.

Articles in responsible educational journals have reported on "Smart Pills and School" and "New Minds for Old; Can Chemicals Stimulate Learning Capacity?"

International seminars on "the chemical transfer of memory" have been held at the University of Tennessee Medical Center; at the Villa D'Este on Lake Como in Italy, and at

a UNESCO Conference in Paris.

Many different approaches to "get smart" chemicals have been and are being pursued today by scientists around the world. They are of two very broad, and very different, types.

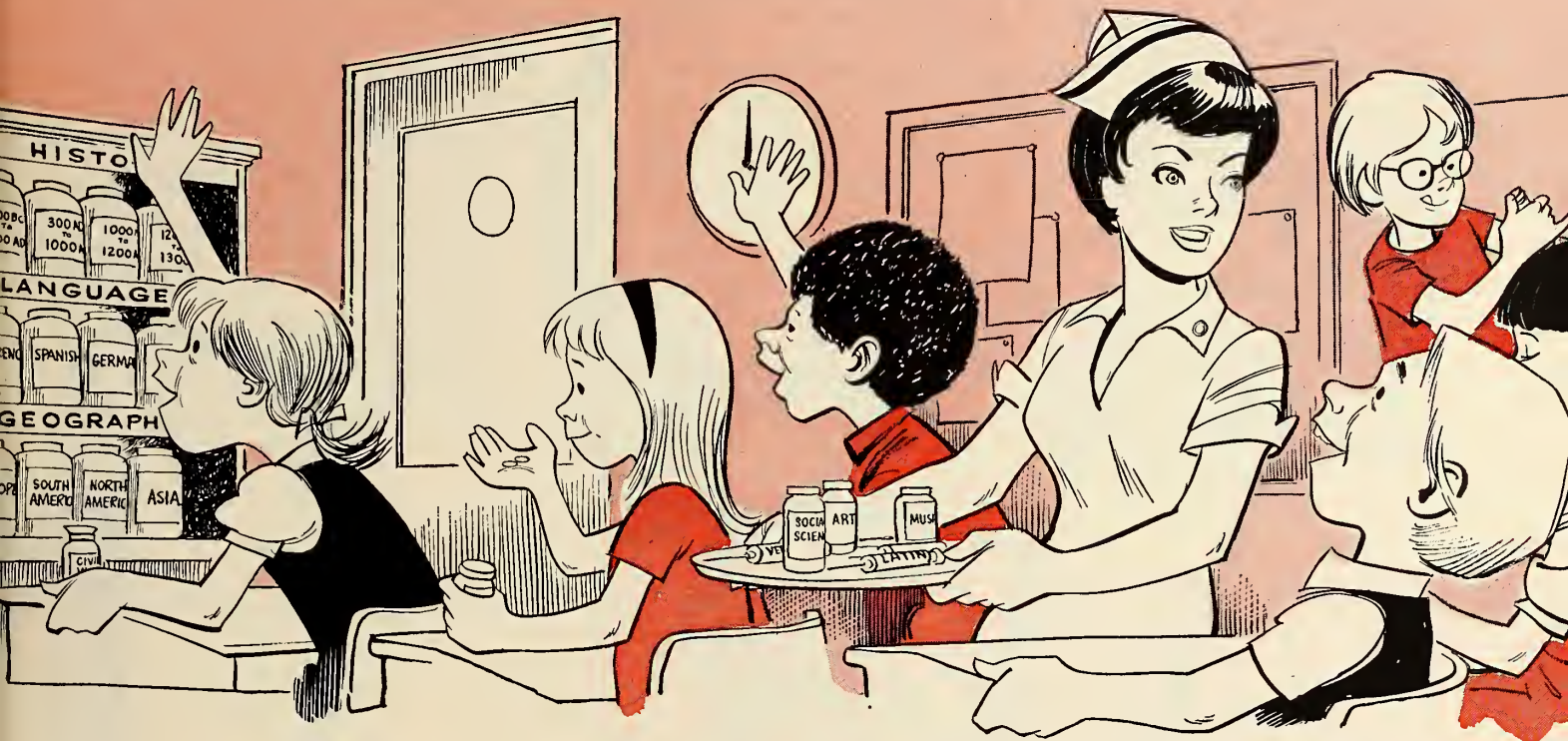
One is simply to enhance your native ability to learn. The chemicals teach you nothing, but tend to enlarge or accelerate mental prowess or to suppress built-in obstacles to learning. For instance, many thousands of schoolchildren are already on drugs of the latter sort. These are children who are simply too hyperactive to sit still long enough to learn much. Pills calm them down and, presto, they become better students. This is an indirect approach to getting smart chemically.

The other approach actually transfers knowledge, or actually sharpens the mind's ability to learn a particular thing. Science is a long way from applying it predictably to humans, but don't think it's impossible. It has been done repeatedly with animals, and in at least one case "smart chemicals" that worked on rats seemed to make some humans brighter and improve their memories.

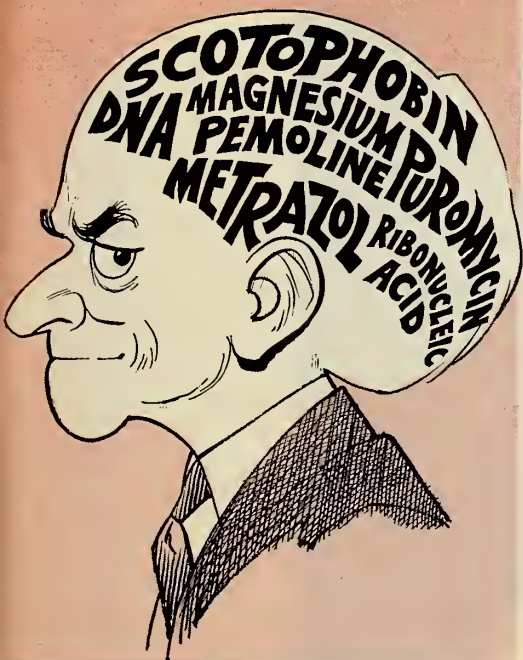


# Your Algebra Pills...

## A LOOK AT CHEMICALS THAT TEACH



Will the day come when we learn things by swallowing pills or getting shots? Animals have already "learned" that way.



"As we approach learning by taking pills we come ever closer to considering ourselves as nothing more than a bunch of intricate chemicals—even our minds and our thoughts. . . ."

Prof. James V. McConnell, at the University of Michigan, achieved one of the early landmark memory-and-learning-transfers with flatworms. He "educated" some of them to learn a maze and go through it when a light flashed. He then ground them up and fed their remains to "uneducated" flatworms. The cannibals promptly learned to respond to the light twice as fast as the cousins they'd devoured, and seemed to "remember" the maze without having to learn it.

We can probably all accept the idea that when we learn anything, that learning is represented inside us by *something* new, and could be likened to having "programmed" ourselves, like a computer.

McConnell's flatworms suggested that at least some of this programming is purely chemical, a rearrangement of molecules in—he felt—proteins somewhere in the brain or nervous system. His uneducated cannibal worms seemed to show that in a creature that simple, the learning could be passed along to others if the proteins were passed along.

If this idea could stand up, then in the long future of the human race

science might yet identify an increasing number of protein structures which could be taken by humans to advance their learning—and even manufacture the proteins in labs (which would be better than devouring our most learned scholars, flatworm-style).

At the end of the trail, and no doubt beyond our reach in anything as complex as human learning, would be such a thing as an Advanced French Prescription, patterned in a lab after the structure of the right proteins in the nervous system of a Frenchman. A schoolboy or schoolgirl would swallow it or receive it as an injection today to speak perfect French tomorrow.

It is just as well that science will probably find us too complex to go that far, lest there be no room left in the test tubes for our spirits, our souls and our personalities. It is heartening to know that even the lowliest "educated" flatworms made their original "learning proteins" *themselves*, by miraculous means invisible to Prof. McConnell or anyone else.

Good. Let us give science the privilege of *borrowing* from life, *copying* from it, *imitating* it—and



see where it has gone since the first flatworm went to school on a square meal at Ann Arbor.

Other scientists have performed successful "memory-transfers" on many other animals, much higher up the scale from flatworms. Dr. Georges Ungar, of the Baylor University College of Medicine, isolated a chemical produced by rats and mice when they were trained to fear, rather than to prefer, being in darkness. His experimental rodents were taught, by electric shocks, to dislike being in a darkened box, and thereafter they preferred the light.

He took from their brains a substance that he called "scotophobin" from the Greek words for dark and fear. Injected into untrained rodents, it induced fear of darkness. An imitation scotophobin was then manufactured, and produced similar,

though weaker, fear of darkness in other untrained rodents.

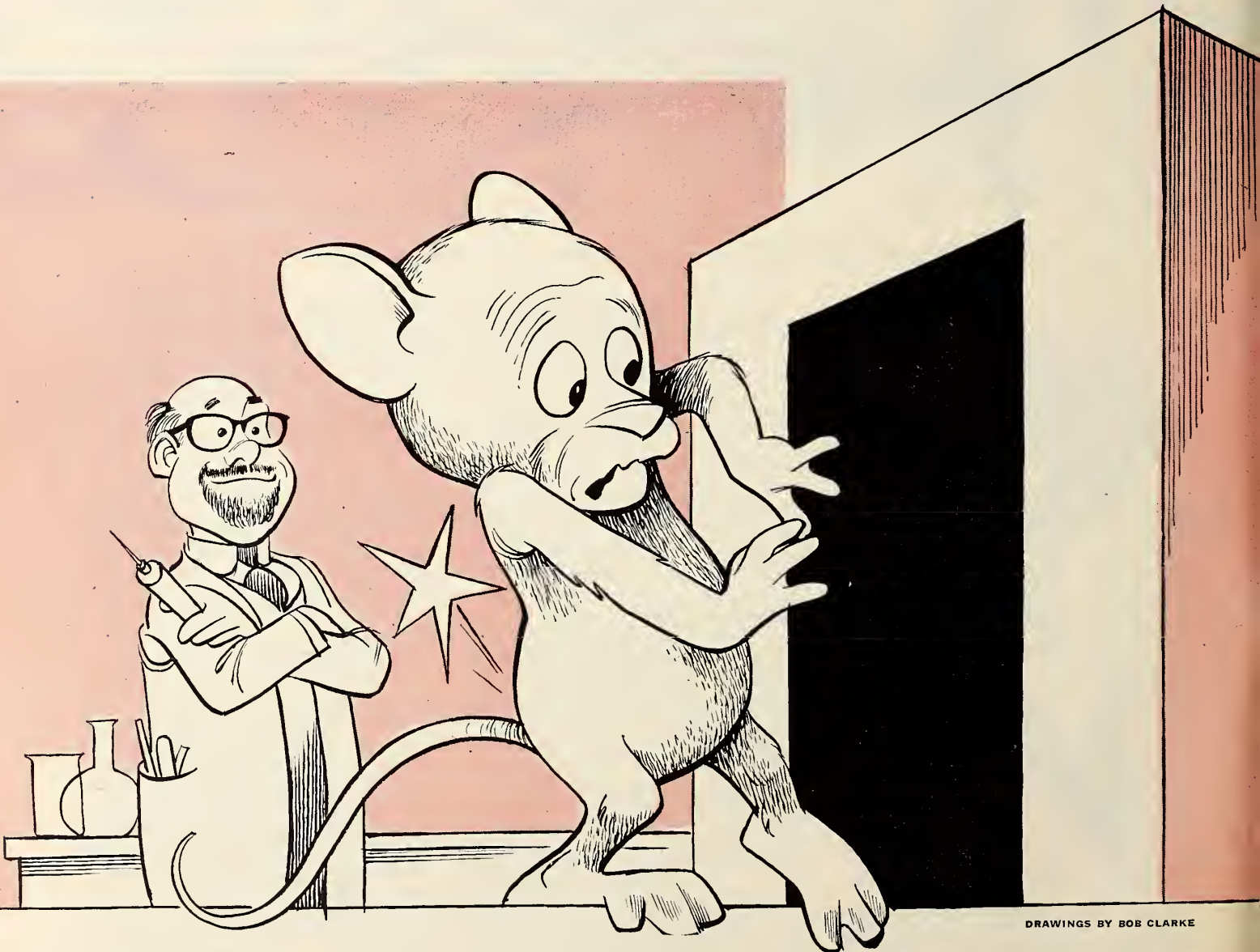
Not only did the Baylor experiments repeat McConnell's work with a more complex animal, but they identified and isolated the key "memory protein" for a particular bit of learning and took a further giant step by manufacturing a passable working imitation of it.

Ungar thinks that the first use of a chemical memory for humans could come by 1984, or so, and would treat certain types of serious mental deficiencies and defects. His findings were first reported in 1970 at a meeting of the American Ass'n for the Advancement of Science. He considers scotophobin (and nobody knows how many other substances, one for each thing learned) to be a "code word" needed by the brain to hold and use a particular piece of infor-

mation. If there is a different protein that you can produce for everything you can learn, the total number must be nearly infinite, and science can never identify them all but can always identify more.

The National Education Ass'n assigned an interviewer to talk with Dr. Ungar. He predicted that brain researchers will come up with ways to assist the normal mind, as well as that of the retarded or aged. "I don't know whether we will be able to make geniuses or whether we will be able to raise the general level of morality, but we can certainly raise the general level of intelligence at least as much as we have raised health and other standards in the last 50 years."

One cannot escape a suspicion that "instinctive" behavior, be it the few instincts that people are born with, or the complex ones that rule

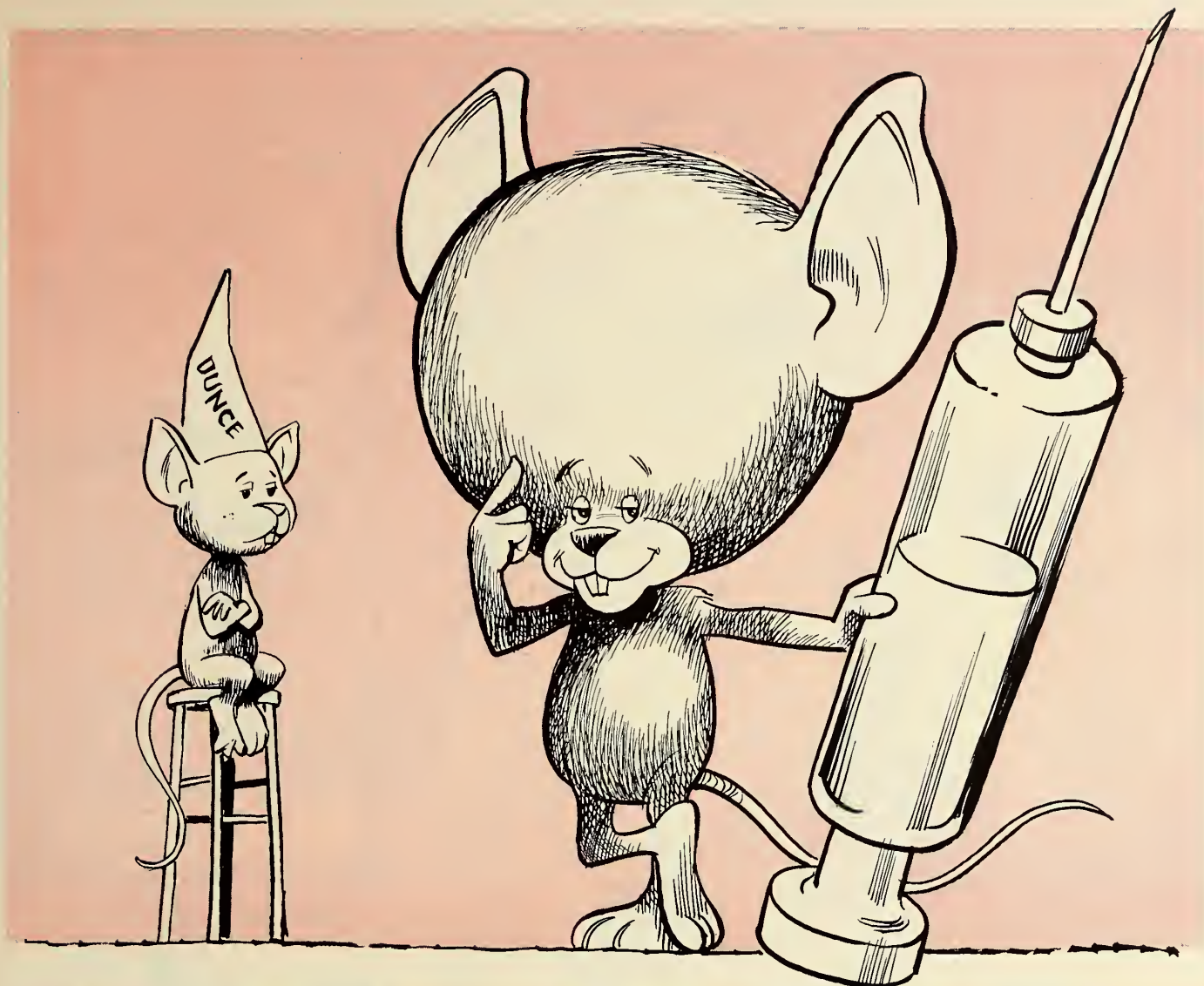


DRAWINGS BY BOB CLARKE

This rat is scared to enter the dark box, though he used to like the dark. How come? He has received a shot of "scoto-

phobin," extracted from the brain of another rat that was taught by electric shocks to be afraid of the darkness.





Big-Brain Mouse was once as stupid as his brother who sits on the dunce chair. Their whole family was always stupid, but

he got a shot of "metrazol," a stimulant of the nervous system. If mice went to school, he'd now make the dean's list.

the lives of those insects which do everything their forebears did without any experience, will be traced to these same chemical code substances, passed on by heredity. Right now, most of the scientists in the field aren't looking in that direction.

Research at the University of California's various branches has dealt with a general fortifying of intelligence and memory (rather than passing on particular knowledge) by a mix of chemistry and exposure to mind-stimulating surroundings. Participants in various phases of the work have included Dr. David Krech and Dr. James McGaugh.

Krech and several co-workers showed, in 15 years of work, that stimulation of the mind, simply through being in an environment that is mind-stimulating, improves the ability to learn and recall—including the *physical equipment* for learning. Strong brains can, like muscles, be created by exercise. Rats, in situa-

tions that forced them to use their wits, developed a thicker brain cortex, a better blood supply to the brain, larger brain cells, more activity of brain enzymes. This should be heartening for teachers, Krech noted. No matter what chemicals may yet do, if the school and home are mentally stimulating, that will always do more. The reverse is true, he claims. Idle, bored, unused and unstimulated brains turn dull. Dull schools and homes could perhaps undo the "best" work of any "get smart" pills.

Common sense long ago noted all of this, but to have it physically confirmed—even in rats—is reassuring for common sense. The learning ability of the young responds, for better or worse, to extremely subtle things,—and a classic demonstration of this in a school system a few years back was startling.

At the start of the term, a teacher was told which of her new students had been found bright and which

dull by accepted tests. At the end of the term, those whom she believed to be bright had done well, those whom she believed to be dull had done poorly. But the information given the teacher was false. The differences in the pupils did not exist until the differences in the teacher's faith in them had made them bright and dull.

This, too, may be partly chemical. A student stimulated by a teacher's faith in him may produce chemicals that actually make him generally bright, along the line of Krech's work on mental stimulation. A student not so stimulated may fail to produce "bright" chemicals—or stop making them if he has been making them. For untold generations, students who have done poorly have claimed that it is "teacher's fault, she hates me." Maybe they weren't just making up excuses, after all.

McGaugh demonstrated in mice the possibility of injecting "general brightness" chemicals in creatures





The day may yet come, says writer Albert Rosenfeld, when it may be possible to inject proteins into fertilized human eggs

so that a baby would be born with basic knowledge "... to walk, talk, swim, do arithmetic, read ancient Greek. . . ."

## CONTINUED Now Children: Take Your Algebra Pills

that didn't produce their own. He had a strain of "bright" mice that learned fast, and a strain of "stupid" mice that could hardly recall the most painfully learned lesson. McGaugh injected some of the stupid mice with metrazol, a stimulant of the general nervous system. After treatment, the stupid mice outperformed the superior mice in brainpower, while each treated stupid mouse learned its lessons at least 40% better than untreated stupid mice.

"Here we have a chemical memory pill which not only improves memory and learning but can serve to make all mice equal whom God—or ge-

netics—hath created unequal," Dr. Krech observed, in reporting McGaugh's experiment to the A.A.A.S. "May I suggest that some place in the back of your mind you might begin to speculate on what it can mean—socially, educationally, politically—if and when we find drugs which will be similarly effective for people."

Drs. Roger Davis and Bernard Agaroff, at the University of Michigan, put reverse English on the theory that to remember a lesson requires that a new protein be made. They introduced a "stupid" chemical when they trained 500 goldfish to swim over a hurdle in the water. *Immedi-*

*ately after the training*, some of them got an injection of puromycin in their skulls. Puromycin is known to block the formation of proteins. Those fish immediately forgot what they'd learned. But others got the puromycin an hour after the training. Apparently they had by then built the "swim over the hurdle" protein, for they remembered the lesson.

This led Krech to speculate that any creatures, human or otherwise, who seem normally bright from moment to moment, but who seem stupid in retaining lessons they've learned, may be the victims of any of "whole families of chemical memory preventatives" that stop them from building up "a permanent body" of knowledge, experience and skills.



$$E=MC^2$$

ΓΝΩΘΙ  
ΣΕΑΥΤΟΝ

SELL AT&T  
SHORT

FOUR SCORE  
AND SEVEN  
YEARS AGO

EIGHT BALL  
IN THE SIDE  
POCKET

Chemicals can build memories, and erase them, too!

This work tends to separate initial learning from remembering what's learned, and gives the proteins a clear role in retention, but not so clear a role in initial learning.

Tens of thousands of experiments have now served to pretty well identify the key raw material for making "memory proteins" within the body. It is RNA—a short form for "ribonucleic acid." RNA has long been known to be one of the bedrock substances in the work of genes in passing along hereditary traits and in programming the cells of living creatures to organize the structure of their bodies. To do this work, RNA is formed into "coded" patterns, too. Its molecules are capable of taking on thousands of minute variations, each pattern

being a different signal—instructing cells to make hair here, skin there, and so forth. When Nobel Prizes went out for this discovery, it was not yet suspected that RNA also coded memory and learning, too. RNA and its companion, DNA, seem to be the master computers and programmers of all living substances.

Abbott Laboratories, in Chicago, has taken a very simple approach to RNA's role in memory and learning—that of just seeing that the brain has plenty of RNA on hand to work with to make its "memory proteins." They tested a pill called Cylert on rats. Cylert is magnesium pemoline (whatever *that* is). It stimulates production of a brain enzyme that is needed for the internal manufacture of RNA.

Rats on Cylert, reported writer Albert Rosenfeld, not only "learned much faster than normal, but retained their lessons for much longer periods of time." Cylert was then tried out on elderly patients at McGill University Medical School in Montreal. Some of them learned faster, while their accuracy and recall of recent learning improved over that of others who had not had Cylert. Other tests of Cylert on humans were encouraging, but not conclusive, and it is too soon to hail it as "the memory pill." Abbott is financing studies at other labs under a variety of conditions.

It would seem only natural that Cylert is "specific"—helpful where the "problem," if any, is a shortage of RNA, but not if it is something else.

One of the commonest obstacles to many boys and girls becoming apt students is "hyperactivity." They are too restless, unable to concentrate, always wiggling and squirming and raising hell. Teachers typically describe them as having too short a "span of attention," or decide that they are "poorly motivated." Just which of these is cause and which is effect is moot. It is only when they get older that this general syndrome is called "tension," though it may be the same thing—and are any of these words the right ones for the basic trouble? Pure boredom seems to induce hyperactivity and wandering attention—and a boring school environment may be responsible for some of it.

At any rate, if they can be made calm—with or without getting at the root cause—many "hyperactives" may become better students. Enter amphetamines. In adults, these are highly stimulating drugs—"pep pills." But in children, the effect is entirely different. It is calming. Amphetamines have now been used—often successfully—to reduce hyperactivity in perhaps 200,000 children, going all the way back to the 1930's.

Their use has heightened the educability of many children. There have been assurances that not a single child has become addicted—that in the very young these drugs are perfectly safe. But because of controversial aspects of using behavior-modifying drugs on children, hearings have been held on the practice in both Houses of Congress.

It should be noted that it has been entirely possible to overcome hyperactivity and tensions in old and young alike by mere training in what Dr. Edmund Jacobson, of Chicago, long since labeled "progressive relaxation"—without taking any drugs at all. It is simply a learnable physical skill. (See *How to Relax Without Pills*, American Legion Magazine, Oct. 1970.) The technique has been available since the 1920's, and every year more Americans "discover" it and learn to whip their tensions druglessly. Yet progressive relaxation has been taken seriously by few of those who deal professionally with the problems of tension, anxiety, etc., and the host of ills that accompany them.

Very few tests in teaching progressive relaxation to hyperactive schoolchildren have been conducted in the nearly 50 years that it has been available—notably in successively revised editions of Dr. Jacobson's book "Progressive Relaxation," published by the University of Chicago Press.

One of the few tests was run in a Chicago school. The children received some simple but expert instruction and practice in how to relax their muscles. One of the first to notice the results was the school bus driver, who asked: "What did you do to those kids? They used to climb all over the bus like little animals. Now they ride along like sober little angels." Yet few school systems have paid any serious attention to this drugless conquest of hyperactivity. Many psychologists have wrongly dismissed it as simply a form of "suggestion." Its scientific validity has been more objectively demonstrated than most psychological theories, and in WW2 the Navy used it to overcome the tensions of aviation cadets.

Progressive relaxation has probably been too much in the hands of too few specialists. Last winter the American Association for the Advancement of Tension Control was established, largely to disseminate the principles of the drugless conquest of tensions to a wider leadership audience. The board of sponsors includes former Senator Lister Hill and Senator William Proxmire; retired Rear Admirals Bart W. Hogan and Richard M. Watt, Jr. (Hogan is a retired Surgeon-General of the U.S. Navy); Dr. Ernest Hillman, Medical Director of Mutual Benefit Life Assurance; and the editor of this magazine (who was a Naval instructor in progressive relaxation for a while in WW2). The director is F. J. McGuigan, PhD., of Hollins College, (Continued on page 43)



# The Story of Taps

By PAUL DITZEL

**P**ERHAPS the saddest yet sweetest brief passage of musical notes are the 28 bars of the plaintive bugle call known today as Taps, used in the military to mark flag-lowering at the end of the day, to mark "lights out and all to bed" at night and to mark the end of a life at a burial.

Many words have been written to the modern Taps, and the most familiar ones readily evoke the notes themselves:

Day is done, gone the sun  
From the hills, from the lake,  
From the skies.  
All is well, safely rest,  
God is nigh.

What is the history of these few notes that are so full of sad sweetness?

Their origin has been preserved only because an unsatisfactory version, by writer Gustav Kobbe, appeared in the *Century Magazine* for August 1898. It brought a prompt correction and amplification from a reader who knew what he was talking about.

Kobbe had explained in *Century* that the first few bars of Taps were from a French song written for Napoleon by David Buhl, the name of which translates into English as "Napoleon's Favorite Song." The remaining bars of Taps, said Kobbe, were from England and had been derived from an Italian cavalry trumpet call. Kobbe said he did not know who had put them together in Taps.

The editors of *Century* promptly got a letter from reader Oliver W. Norton, of Chicago. Taps, he said, was composed off the top of his head by an illustrious Union general in the Civil War, Daniel Adams Butterfield, early in July 1862, immediately after the Seven Days Battle, while bivouacked at Harrison's Landing, Berkeley Plantation, on the banks of the James River near Richmond, Va.

Norton said he ought to know. He was Butterfield's bugler and he was the first bugler ever to sound what was then the "new" Taps. If the editors didn't believe him, he suggested that they contact General Butterfield, who was then a prosperous and well-known businessman living near West Point, N.Y.

They did, and Butterfield answered that he recalled "the substantial truth of the statements made by Nor-

How the origin of the most haunting of bugle calls was almost lost to history.



ton." He then went on at length to review as best he could, after 36 years, the sad events that had led to his composing Taps.

When the Civil War broke out, Butterfield—who was born in Utica, N.Y., in 1831—had been eastern superintendent of the American Express Co. in New York City. He was a chunky man, with dark, penetrating eyes and thick, handlebar mustaches that made him look older than he was—and he was a colonel in the 12th Regiment of the New York National Guard when called to the colors and given a brigade and one star on his shoulder.

By July 1862, the Peninsular Campaign in Virginia had gone badly, McClellan having failed to take Richmond. Nearly 11,000 troops on both sides were killed during the week of the Seven Days Battle. Butterfield's Third Brigade was severely gored on June 27, at the Battle of Gaines' Mill, during which 602 of his men were killed or wounded. Butterfield later got the Medal of Honor for his gallantry in rallying his troops at Gaines' Mill against overwhelming odds. After repulsing the Confederates, his brigade covered the withdrawal of McClellan's Army of the Potomac to Harrison's Landing. Butterfield arrived there himself on July 2, 1862, and the decimated Third Brigade rested, recovered from its

wounds and received replacements.

Butterfield's state of mind amid the heat, humidity, intermittent rains, mud, mosquitoes, dysentery, typhoid and general wretchedness in camp was marked by a sense of sadness. He had lost many old friends, as well as many young men committed to his command, while he escaped with only a minor wound himself. It was under these conditions, just before the 4th of July, that he





THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

heard again, as he had for so many months, the then regulation bugle call known as "Extinguish Lights." The older call was also Taps, for the name was much older than the particular bugle call used.

"Extinguish Lights" did not seem sad enough to Butterfield for the mood of that July. He explained to *Century's* editors that, "The call of [the old] Taps did not seem to be as smooth, melodious and musical as it

should be." He decided to compose something less formal and more distinctive, like another bugle call he had put together for his own men.

Earlier, though he couldn't write a note of music, he had invented a call to serve the same purpose as the Navy cry of "Now hear this . . ." It notified his men that a regulation bugle call for their ears only was about to be sounded.

His troops had already put their

own words to that one: "Dan, Dan, Dan, Butterfield, Butterfield." The general noted, however, that his men "in some trying circumstances" sang, "Damn, Damn, Damn, Butterfield, Butterfield."

Now, to compose a new Taps, he formed a brief melody in his head and had an aide write it down in musical notation from his humming and whistling of it. He sent for Norton, his 22-year-old bugler—then a



## THE STORY OF TAPS

private in the 83rd Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment.

Norton (who later became a major) told what happened then.

"Showing me some notes on a staff, written in pencil on the back of an envelope, he [Butterfield] asked me to sound them on my bugle. I did this several times, playing the music as written. He changed it somewhat, lengthening some notes and shortening others, but retaining the melody as he first gave it to me. After getting it to his satisfaction, he directed me to sound that call for Taps thereafter, in place of the regulation call."

That night, Bugler Norton took his accustomed position in camp, stood at attention, and, pursing his lips, poured out the plaintive strains

Corps, when they went to Chattanooga in the fall of 1863, and rapidly made its way through these armies."

Taps soon replaced rifle volleys at battlefield burials, because the volleys were sometimes mistaken by Confederate pickets for an attack. Quickly sensing the universal appeal of the melody echoing across no-man's-land, the Confederate buglers copied Taps. One of them sounded it at the funeral of Stonewall Jackson, less than ten months after Butterfield composed it.

Ten years after the war, in 1874, the new Taps was officially adopted by the United States Army. Its sweet yet melancholy melody has sounded countless times in the 100 years since then.

Butterfield never stepped forward to claim any credit for composing Taps until queried by *Century Magazine* at Norton's behest in 1898. Nor

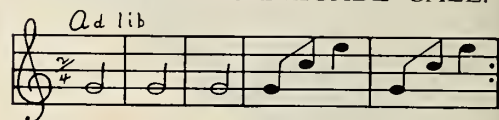
that do not mention his composing Taps do identify him as the inventor of distinctive patches to identify members of different Army corps.

Butterfield could play the bugle himself, though he could not read music. He believed that a commander should have a *personal* call, so that when many units were in the field together the men could recognize bugled orders to them in particular. That was the purpose of his "Damn, Damn, Damn, Butterfield." It meant: "The next call is just for you, in my brigade, nobody else." He required each of his subordinate commanders to have personal calls and he composed the regimental calls for his colonels in the Third Brigade.

He had a personal call for every one of his major commands, and one for the whole 20th Corps of the Army of the Cumberland when he was corps commander.

As a division commander, he led two-thirds of his division in retreat, at night, from the Second Battle of Bull Run. To keep it together in the dark he repeatedly sounded his personal bugle call himself, to be constantly answered by each of his regi-

### BUTTERFIELD'S BRIGADE CALL.



Dan, Dan, Dan, Butterfield, Butterfield.

Butterfield's private bugle call for his own brigade. Sometimes they sang, "Damn, Damn, Damn, Butterfield, Butterfield" to it.



Butterfield got the Medal of Honor for leading a charge that saved the day for McClellan's flank at Gaines' Mill. His losses may have inspired Taps' sad mood.

of the Taps we now know, loud and clear. "The music was beautiful on that still summer night, and was heard far beyond the limits of our brigade," Norton recalled.

"The next day I was visited by several buglers from neighboring brigades, asking for copies of the music, which I gladly furnished. I think no general order was issued from army headquarters authorizing the substitution of this for the regulation call, but as each brigade commander exercised his own discretion in such minor matters, the call was gradually taken up all through the Army of the Potomac. I have been told that it was carried to the Western Armies by the 11th and 12th

did he seek attention for it thereafter, or tell any biographer about it.

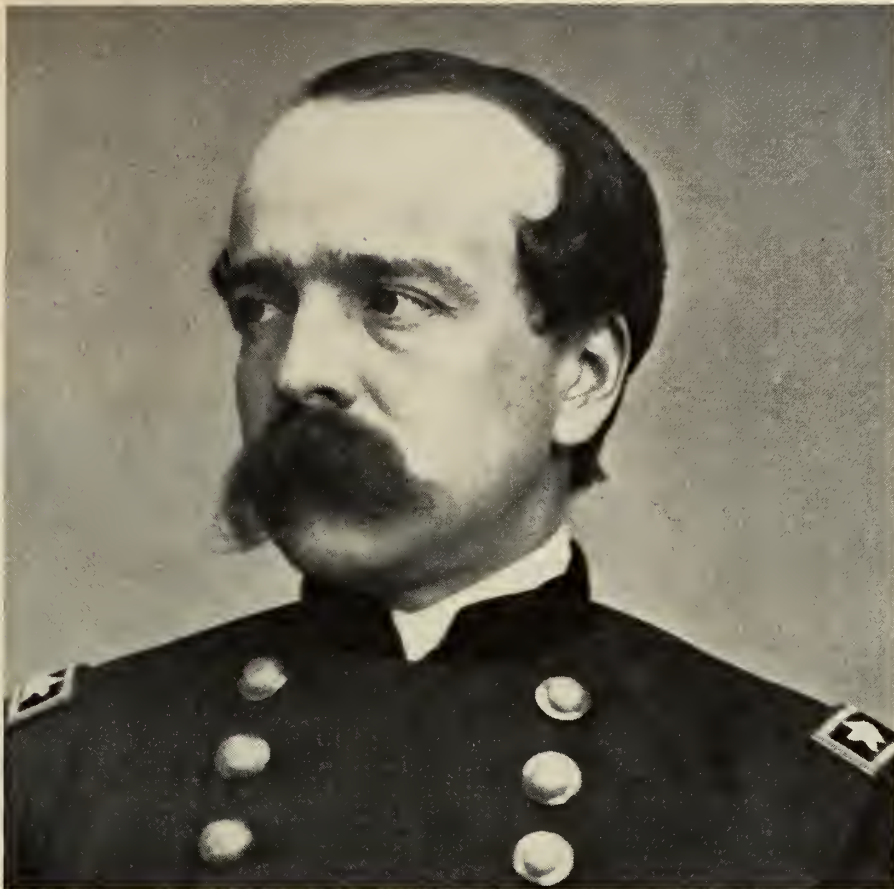
Perhaps Taps seemed inconsequential to him, compared to his civilian career and to his over-all military record. And it was only one of many bugle calls he devised.

He rose to major general, was in 43 battle actions, suffered two wounds, won the Medal of Honor, became a division and then a corps commander and later served as chief of staff for Hooker and then Meade. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, recovered, but was finally given noncombat duty after being stricken with a debilitating fever in Georgia. That he was innovative in the military is beyond question. Biographies



Bugler Oliver Norton in later years. He was the first to sound Taps, and he preserved the story of how it was composed.





General Daniel Adams Butterfield. He never sought credit for composing Taps, which was a minor incident in the midst of an outstanding battle record in the Civil War.

ments. By this means, he told *Century Magazine*, the whole command moved along in the dark "without loss of a straggler."

His civilian career made him a prominent American from the 1870's through the 1890's. He was into railroading, shipping, banking, real estate and the civic life of the nation—

the sort of private citizen whom governments turn to to head special commissions. He built a railroad in Guatemala, advised the Russians on the Trans-Siberian Railroad and tried unsuccessfully to get the job of building it. He studied European postal systems for the U.S. government.

Yet Taps outlives the memory of both his civilian leadership and his military valor, and joins a select company of famous melodies to come out of the Civil War, including "The Battle Cry of Freedom," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "The Yellow Rose of Texas," "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" and "Dixie."

Three years after he confirmed Norton's statements he suffered a stroke and made his own funeral plans. He died in July 1901, and was buried at West Point. His monument is one of the most ornate at the Academy. It was hewn from a 25-ton block of marble. An inscription records the 43 battles in which Butterfield fought, but nowhere on it is Taps mentioned.

On July 17, 1901, members of his old 12th Regiment led his funeral procession. Three rifle volleys were answered by a 13-gun artillery salute. Then the bugler sounded Taps.

A postscript was written to his memory on July 4th, 1969, during the 50th Anniversary year of The American Legion. As an anniversary gift to the State of Virginia, the Virginia American Legion built a monument to Taps on the old Butterfield brigade campsite at Harrison's Landing. The setting is rich in other history too, for the Harrisons of Harrison's Landing and Berkeley Plantation included both Benjamin Harrisons and William Henry Harrison—two of them Presidents of the United States and one a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Their old mansion is still open to the public, only a short distance from where Taps was first sounded. END.

DEMENTI STUDIO, RICHMOND, VA.



Monument to Taps erected by the Virginia American Legion on the campsite where Butterfield composed Taps.





Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

# SHOULD CONGRESS

**T**HE SUN is potentially a source of inexhaustible and pollution-free energy for the United States. This vast, untapped potential must be harnessed in our search for energy self-sufficiency and a clean environment.

Fossil fuels—coal, oil and natural gas—are nonrenewable. Now-available domestic supplies are insufficient, leaving us open to international blackmail; and are increasingly expensive to extract and burn, both in economic and environmental terms. Coal for future conversion to clean fuels, as well as a large part of our oil shale reserves, will be strip mined, with consequent disastrous effects on the environment.

Conventional nuclear reactors pose difficult questions as to environmental and public health effects, as well as the possibility of catastrophic accidents, while their wastes remain radioactive for thousands of years. Breeder reactors will not be commercially operable before 1986 at the earliest. Fusion, in all likelihood, will not be feasible until well after the year 2000.

Sunlight, by contrast, is free, safe and abundant. It is renewed daily, has no boundaries and is clean.

A joint National Science Foundation/National Aeronautics and Space Administration Energy Panel study estimates that solar energy could by 2020 provide for the United States at least 35% of the heating and cooling power for buildings, over 30% of the methane and hydrogen needed for gaseous fuels, 10% of liquid fuel needs and more than 20% of electric power requirements.

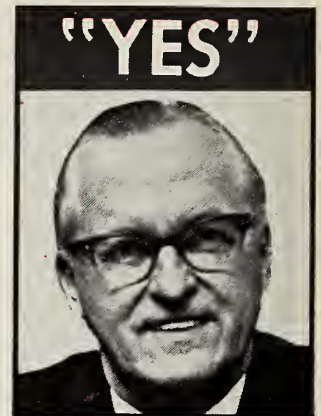
The Presidentially appointed Eggers Panel of top energy scientists estimates that an accelerated research and development program for commercial use of solar energy would cost about \$1 billion between 1975 and 1979. For most of this program

highly advanced technology is not required, meaning that R & D costs should be small compared to the value of energy saved. The panel projects the value of fossil fuel saved in heating and cooling buildings alone to equal the cost of the \$1 billion R & D program a mere seven years after it becomes commercially feasible.

While there are still considerable problems to overcome before solar energy can be harnessed, primarily related to cost and storage, the day of commercial solar energy is far closer than its critics claim.

The NSF estimates that with adequate R & D, buildings could be heated by solar energy within five years, and cooled within six to ten years at prices competitive with fossil fuels. Electricity could be produced at competitive prices within ten to 15 years—by the time the first nuclear fast-breeder reactors could be put into commercial use.

In our search for self-sufficiency, America has no choice but to develop solar energy to supplement future needs; and Congress must provide the help and stimulus necessary to bring its promise to fruition as soon as possible.



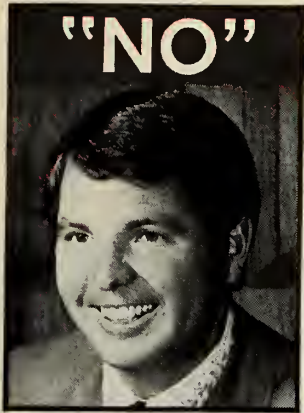
Rep. John A. Blatnik  
(D-Minn)

*John A. Blatnik*

**If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this**



# GO ALL OUT FOR SOLAR ENERGY?



Rep. Steven D. Symms  
(R-Idaho)

**E**NERGY FROM the sun represents a largely untapped resource which has the potential of filling a number of our energy needs for centuries to come. If only 5% of our home heating and cooling needs could be met from this source we could save an increasingly precious 600,000 barrels of oil per day.

The Senate is now considering a bill, recently passed by the House, which would bring in to the new solar energy field a minimum of three federal bureaucracies . . . NASA, HUD and the proposed Federal Energy Research and Development Administration.

If the experience of the past is any guide, the introduction of not one but three federal bureaucracies into this new and hopeful field may have the effect of slowing down progress and stifling creativity . . . and at considerable expense to the taxpayers.

There is no real reason why the creative forces of American free enterprise cannot tackle the problem of developing and marketing solar energy at a reasonable cost to the consumer. The basic technology already exists, much of it as a byproduct of the space program, so there are no overwhelming technological obstacles.

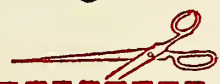
Furthermore, there seems to be a popular belief that no new scientific or technological breakthrough can be achieved without massive government funding. We forget that the world's greatest technological progress has occurred through the American free enterprise system. The steam engine, the electric

light and the airplane were all products of enterprising inventors operating without large government subsidies. There is no reason to believe that this same creative spirit cannot develop new energy sources—if only it were allowed to do so. When the federal government supplies all of the funds for research and development in a given area it almost always permanently controls the availability and the marketing of whatever end products result. Already, this fear of total control with the possibility of complete nationalization of energy production has spurred the utility and oil companies to invest substantial funds into research and development efforts on such things as controlled nuclear fusion and geothermal energy.

Of course, in certain cases where very large initial capital investments are required it is proper for the federal government to help out indirectly as it has done in the past through tax incentives.

Finally, another reason I oppose an all-out Congressional effort for solar energy is that solar energy is suitable only as an auxiliary energy source. Our real energy problems will be better solved by the development of controlled nuclear fusion and magnetohydrodynamic energy production. Both of these methods are highly efficient and nearly pollution free. Thus, they are more worthy of such all-out efforts.

*Steve Symms*



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for August the arguments in PRO & CON: Should Congress Go All Out For Solar Energy?

IN MY OPINION THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS:

YES ☐ NO ☐

SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➤



# PROPERTY BRANDING—the Anti-Burglar

How a 1963 idea of a California police chief now almost ends burglaries for homeowners who adopt it.

By LEAVITT A. KNIGHT, JR.

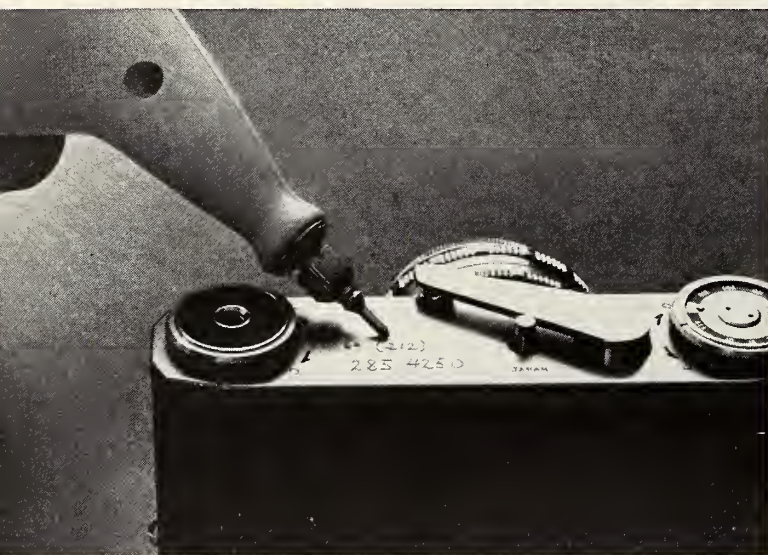
**A** MODERN revolution in the prevention of the burglary of valuable household property was started 11 years ago by Police Chief Everett F. Holladay, of Monterey Park, Calif. It has since become a booming and proven anti-theft success in communities all over this land.

of suspected stolen property anywhere.

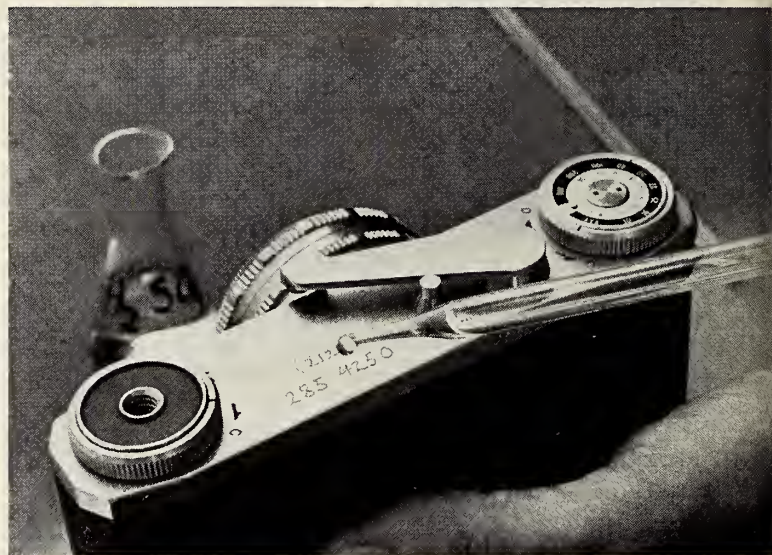
Today, Chief Holladay's system is used by so many property owners and police departments that police 3,000 miles away may be able to return "branded" goods to the owner if they come across it.

After Chief Holladay devised his system in 1963, he persuaded 5,000 of

cities then using it. In 1969, the New Orleans police had raided a fence and seized about \$100,000 worth of stolen property. There was no way of identifying most of it, but a Sony radio was "branded" and found its way back to its owner. New Orleans soon went all-out in a property-branding program, including the warning stickers to burglars. City police reported that the word had traveled quickly in the underworld to beware of property in homes with the stickers on them. Housebreaking—on the rise nation-



Left, above, a small engraving tool, which vibrates like mad, bites phone number permanently into metal framework of a



camera. Even if a thief files it off, chemical treatment (right) by police can restore the number, identify owner.

Chief Holladay simply applied the ancient custom of branding cattle to the "branding" of your TV set, cameras, projectors, stereo equipment, etc., with an electric engraving pen.

It is easier to change a brand on a steer than on a pocket computer, tape recorder or typewriter marked with Chief Holladay's engravings. The engraving may be filed off by the first crook who steals the item, but it so alters the molecules deeper in the metal that the police can restore the "brand" with chemical treatment.

Burglars have learned to shun branded equipment. Dealers in stolen property won't give them a cent for it. If they are caught with it, positive identification of the stolen goods helps assure conviction. If your TV set is lifted and you tell the police that it had your phone number with area code engraved on the frame, they can pick it out of any collection

the 11,000 homeowners in Monterey Park to take it seriously and brand their equipment. The police lent them the engraving equipment and asked them to keep a list of every item—and persuaded most householders to post a sticker on door or window advertising the fact that the valuables therein were branded.

By 1972—after nine years—there had been 25 burglaries in the 5,000 "branded property" homes and 2,100 in the 6,000 "unbranded property" homes.

When the word got out, police in many other towns picked up the idea, with amazing results in cutting down thefts and recovering stolen goods.

Until 1972 there was no central organization interested in it nationally, hence no reliable figures on how many communities had followed suit. A good guess is 300 or so, with Dallas and New Orleans among the larger

ally—dropped 33% in New Orleans between 1969 and 1972, and the police credited a good part of the reduction to the branding program.

In a recent two-year period, only four of 4,210 residential burglaries in Wichita were in Wichita's 2,000 homes with stickers on them warning that valuables were branded. In the first four months of a county-wide branding program in Fairfax County, Va., the burglary rate dropped 23%. It had been rising. Only two of 1,100 participating homes in Needham, Mass., were burglarized during a period when 170 non-participating homes were robbed. The recovery rate of the small amount of property still stolen from participating homes is high, compared to that taken from non-participating homes.

Property-branding lacked a national sponsor for a long time, but in 1971-72 it found a logical one—insur-



# Gimmick That Works

ance agents. By 1970, national losses from burglaries were at \$672 million a year and going up. Insurance settlements were enormous. In many high-crime areas, burglary insurance was not for sale, and where it was the premiums were sky-high.

In 1971, the independent insurance agents of Michigan adopted Chief Holladay's idea and sponsored it on a state-wide basis. They interested police departments and householders, and they volunteered to supply electric engraving pencils on loan and furnish warning stickers. The results on a state-wide basis in Michigan were as startling as they had been in Monterey Park. As soon as the word got out, the stealing of branded equipment became a rarity; the return of it when stolen a commonplace. Early in the Michigan program, there were 14 burglaries of summer cottages in one resort area. In 13 of them the property was unbranded and never seen again. In the

14th instance, police recovered some skis, binoculars, a TV set and a guitar—all abandoned. Each bore a single driver's license number. The police traced the number and returned the property to the owner, who lived in Saginaw, before he knew it was stolen from his summer place. The burglars obviously had found no buyers for the branded loot and abandoned it before they could be caught with it. In Saginaw itself there were 306 burglaries in 1971, but none in "branded property" homes.

In 1972, the National Association of Insurance Agents—an organization of independent insurance agents—adopted the program nationwide, volunteering to sponsor it for any householder on a standardized basis. At about the same time the Connecticut State Police adopted it on a state-wide basis.

Since then, five major insurance companies have offered from 5% to



Burglars in large numbers have avoided homes with warning stickers like this one.

10% premium reductions on homeowners policies to those who brand their property under such well organized programs as exist in Michigan and Connecticut.

The national insurance agents ass'n placed its nationwide program under its Consumers Insurance Information Bureau, and standardized the procedures that participating insurance agents would operate under in cooperation with any householder in the United States.

They called their national program Operation Identification. From the very start, it produced the same results that earlier versions had. Examples would run out the end of this magazine. Let's settle for one. In Hamilton County, Ohio, 17,000 homes out of 125,000 joined in Operation Identification the first year. Between March 1972 and March 1973, there were nearly 12,000 burglaries in non-participating homes, and only ten in participating homes.

What number should be used as your private brand? *Any* number can be effective as long as you keep a record of it, and report it as the brand on something stolen from you. But a number used as part of a system is more effective for police retrieval. The Michigan program used drivers license numbers, which are permanent for Michigan drivers. Police departments in South Carolina and California use them, too. But they aren't permanent everywhere. The identification of a person from his Social Security number will not be

(Continued on page 45)



Demonstration of how and where to "brand" a TV set is offered by representative of Dremel Manufacturing Co., maker of the particular engraving tool used here.



# THAT WAS PROHIBITION

A fairly close look at the disastrous era when the U.S. Constitution forbade traffic in booze.

By LYNWOOD MARK RHODES

**F**OR 13 YEARS, 10 months, 18 days, 18 hours and 55 minutes, starting at 12:01 a.m., Jan. 17, 1920, the Constitution of the United States—under its 18th Amendment—prohibited “the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes.”

That was Prohibition, one of the maddest follies in our history. It was supposed to bring on an era of “clear thinking and clean living,” to eradicate poverty, reunite broken families, wipe out slums and perform any number of miracles.

It produced the ratta-tat-tat of rival gangsters’ tommyguns, the rumbling of trucks and the chugging of boats smuggling in booze, the gurgling of hip flasks, the clinking of glassware in speakeasies, the consumption of blinding and killing poisons in bootleg liquor, the bubbling of stills, the jingling of bribes for law officers, judges, prosecuting attorneys and politicians.

Drinking had been a personal liberty of Americans since the Mayflower passengers drank beer in preference to foul water on their Atlantic crossing. But not until Prohibition did it become the smartest thing to do, the “in” thing. Drunkenness in colleges and high schools soared like inflation today. For the first time in our history, women and girls of whatever social pretensions bellied up to bars like the dance hall darlings of the 49ers and the Klondike. Above all, Prohibition made a mockery of law and order, and permanently damaged the previous respect our citizens had had for their government.

Whatever they might have said against alcohol in church, most Americans considered Prohibition to be an infringement on their basic liberties. They treated the Amendment and its enforcing law—the Volstead Act—with the contempt that their ancestors had shown the British Stamp Act. They ignored it and



In 1900, Carry Nation dramatized the 60-year-old drive for Prohibition by laying waste to saloons with her hatchets. A tragic figure whose first marriage was destroyed by her husband's alcoholism, she did not live to see Prohibition adopted.

by the millions supported its flagrant violation, swamping America in the worst crime wave and drinking spree yet known.

Militant prohibitionists had campaigned to outlaw alcoholic drinks for more than 80 years, with small success until 1917. The most famous

of them had been the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), the Anti-Saloon League and the one-woman army made up of the deeply disturbed, six-foot Kansan, Mrs. Carry Nation, whose first marriage was destroyed by the alcoholism of her doctor husband. Start-





The political power that brought on Prohibition was wielded chiefly by the alliance of Protestant churches formed by the

Anti-Saloon League. Above, Wayne B. Wheeler, of the League, with followers. Wheeler is second from left in the front row.

ing in Wichita, Kan., in the spring of 1900, she set about the country wrecking saloons and hotel bars with hatchets, serving such jail sentences as she had to, lecturing on Prohibition and supporting her activities by selling souvenir hatchets, until her death in 1911.

Earlier, prohibitionists had—by 1855—persuaded 13 states to enact “dry laws.” But within a few years, nine had rescinded them. The National Prohibition Party of 1869 (which ran James Black, of Pennsylvania, for President) had—along with the WCTU (1874)—persuaded Kansas to enact Prohibition in 1880, and a fresh wave of state prohibitions followed. The major argument was that drink absorbed the wages and destroyed the families of the “working classes” and was a major cause of crime. But by 1905, Maine, Nebraska and North Dakota were Kansas’ only remaining dry companions.

However, by 1917, thanks largely to the drive of the Anti-Saloon League, under Wayne B. Wheeler and Ernest H. Cherrington and their mobilization of Protestant churches,

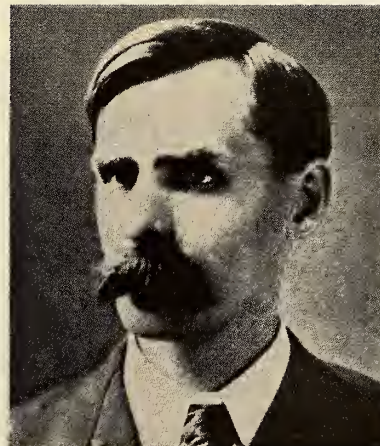
13 states were again “bone dry.” Just what that meant is a question. There was never a state in which one couldn’t buy a drink, law or no law. Carry Nation’s first targets were a host of saloons in towns in “bone dry” Kansas, including Wichita, Enterprise, Danville, Winfield, Leavenworth and Topeka.

In 1917, it was suddenly argued

that Prohibition would help win World War One. The grain saved from making liquor and beer could feed three national armies, it was claimed. Wartime hatred of Germans, many of whom were our leading brewers and distillers, was enlisted in the cause. The upshot was that the 18th Amendment rolled through Congress in December 1917,



Sen. Morris Sheppard (Tex.), author of the Prohibition Amendment in 1917.



Rep. Andrew Volstead (Minn.) drafted the act to enforce the Prohibition law.





Coast Guard boat chasing rum runner in Detroit River in 1925. This bootlegger got caught, most were unmolested or escaped.

CONTINUED

## That Was Prohibition

after its introduction by Sen. Morris Sheppard, of Texas. The vote was 65 to 20 in the Senate and 282 to 128 in the House.

WW1 veterans later said that Prohibition was put over in their absence, and would never have been ratified by the states if the cream of the nation's manhood had been home in civvies. But ratified it was, on Jan. 16, 1919, when Nebraska became the necessary 36th state to approve it. By then, the war it was supposed to help win had been won. In the end, every state but Connecticut and Rhode Island ratified it.

One year was allowed for brewers, distillers and dispensers of alcoholic beverages to wind up their affairs and find new occupations.

To enforce Prohibition, when it should take effect at midnight of Jan. 16-17, 1920, Congress adopted a bill of Rep. Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota. The Volstead Act declared any beverage to be "intoxicating" if it contained more than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume. The standard beer was then 3.7% alcohol. Search and seizure were authorized,

and hotels or saloons selling intoxicants could be padlocked. A Prohibition Bureau, with 1,520 special agents, was formed within the Internal Revenue Bureau. For each agent, the United States had 12 miles of border, 2,000 square miles of interior and 70,000 people.

As the deadline neared, former President William Howard Taft sounded a warning that the liquor business would "go out of the hands of the law-abiding members of the community and . . . be transferred to the quasi-criminal class." (He could have left the "quasi" off). The American Federation of Labor held a stormy demonstration on the steps of the Capitol, displaying signs with the slogan, "No Beer, No Work." But they quieted down, went back to work and got their beer in their own way.

Others emulated the ant by laying down provisions for hard times. The Yale Club in New York stored up enough whiskey to last a prophetic 14 years. In the Christmas season of 1919, hundreds of New Yorkers drove in a blizzard to upstate Hammondsport, where 70,000 cases of champagne were up for grabs.

In Chicago, a little girl roller-skated 50 times to a warehouse to



A Boston lass in 1927 with "rum apron" to tote several bottles under her coat.



Private aviators got \$5 a case for booze flown across the border.



Hip flasks were common, but these citizens liked volume and wore the large waist flasks shown in UP 1920 photo.



bring home 50 bottles of whiskey, for which her sick father rewarded her with a bottle of ginger ale and a new pair of skates. A rich New Englander bought the whole stock of a New York distillery and hauled it away on Jan. 16 (the last day to do it legally) in dump trucks borrowed from a road-contractor friend.

As church bells rang out across the nation, Prohibition began at 12:01 a.m., Saturday, Jan. 17, 1920. "The Sahara is no longer the largest dry area on earth," announced the *Detroit Times*. Evangelist Billy Sunday preached a fervent goodbye to Demon Rum and John Barleycorn before 10,000 people in Norfolk, Va. "The slums will soon be only a memory," he said. "We will turn our prisons into factories and our jails into storehouses and corncribs. Men will walk upright now, women will smile, and children will laugh. Hell will be forever for rent."

The first Prohibition Commissioner, John F. Kramer, declared that, "This law will be obeyed in cities, large and small. Where it is not obeyed it will be enforced. The law says that liquor to be used as a beverage must not be manufactured. Nor sold, nor given away, nor hauled in anything on the surface of the earth or in the air." He reminded all that first offenders could be fined \$1,000 and get six months in jail. Col. Daniel Porter, supervising revenue agent in New York, said that "there will be no violations to speak of."

At 12:05 a.m., a Brooklyn saloonkeeper was arrested for serving a last glass of brandy. Less than an hour later, six masked men invaded a Chicago switchyard, held up everyone in sight and made off with two boxcars of whiskey valued at \$100,000. From the first midnight on, hardly a moment passed when the law wasn't being flouted and the government wasn't frantically trying to dam the flood of liquor inundating the country. Most Americans were simply in no mood to cooperate.

For \$7, a portable, one-gallon still could be bought in almost any hardware store, and thousands were sold in the first week. The Bureau warned that buying a still was illegal, unless the buyer signed an affidavit that it wouldn't be used to make liquor. Nobody paid much attention.

Libraries had countless books and magazines explaining the art of distillation. Like many others, the New York Public Library complained that its entire collection was soon dog-eared, stolen or mutilated. A Dep't of Agriculture pamphlet described



Members of O'Banion gang mowed down by Capone mobsters posing as police in Chicago's 1929 St. Valentine's Day Massacre.



The good ship *Star of Glasgow*, loaded with hooch, sits just out of legal reach in Rum Row as Prohibition Director Canfield and a U.S. attorney eye it ruefully.

ALL UNCREDITED PHOTOS COURTESY OF UPI





The drinks are on the house in Sloppy Joe's bar in downtown Chicago when news is flashed that Utah has just become the

needed 36th state to ratify repeal of Prohibition on Dec. 5, 1933. Of course, Sloppy Joe's had been in business all along.

CONTINUED

## That Was Prohibition

how to make spirits of anything from pumpkins and parsnips to watermelons and apples. Another told how to make alcohol by catching the steam from boiling cornmeal in a towel and wringing it out. The result could be made palatable if laced with ginger ale and orange juice. True to its dedication to education in the uses of agriculture, the Department kept the pamphlets available throughout the Prohibition era.

Home-distilled alcohol became bathtub gin when mixed with a jigger of glycerine and a few drops of juniper juice. It wasn't really gin, but as one observer chuckled, "It was guzzled with gusto and to hell with the after effects."

Before Prohibition, agents confiscated about 1,500 stills a year. Between 1921 and 1925 they seized 693,933, and said that for everyone taken probably nine were undiscovered. An abandoned church in Iowa had a \$50,000 rig in its subcellar. So many stills ran full blast in North Tarrytown, N.Y., that the health department begged householders not to flush the refuse down the drain, as sewers were being clogged with prune pits and potato peelings.

Anyone could buy legal "wine bricks" of grape concentrate in a dozen varieties, such as Bordeaux, Riesling, sherry and even champagne. The directions warned buyers not to dissolve the brick in a gallon of water and let it sit for 21 days. "If you do," the notice said, "it will ferment and turn into wine. That would be illegal." Vine-Glo, a processed grape juice, could develop 15% alcohol if nursed in water for 60 days. The demand was so great that wine grapes rose from \$50 a ton to \$175 in six years, while a California grape grower called Andrew Volstead the patron saint of the San Joaquin Valley.

Breweries could stay in business if they made only "cereal beverage," or near-beer—a malt drink with less than half of one percent alcohol by volume. It sometimes had a fair, beery flavor, but never the effects expected by beer drinkers. Some 500 breweries produced it, and they marketed some of it legally as near-beer. The only way to make it was to make real beer first, then subtract enough alcohol to satisfy the Volstead Act. A lot of it got into the bootleg market with all the alcohol still in it, while by the hundreds, lesser breweries filled orders that ended up in barrels of near-beer in speakeasies. The extracted alcohol followed surreptitiously, and the bartenders injected it



Texas (Hello, Sucker) Guinan, the most colorful of the speakeasy operators, makes one of her court appearances.





Izzy Einstein and Moe Smith made more than 4,000 arrests in New York as federal Prohibition agents. Nobody else was that zealous, and their reward was to get fired in 1925 "for the good of the service." They didn't object to a legal drink, and they are shown here celebrating repeal in 1933, eight years after they were canned.

into the near-beer barrels to produce potent "needled" beer. It never tasted the same as real beer, and could produce awful hangovers. Sometimes it had 20% alcohol. Some bartenders needled near-beer with additives known only to them—fusel oil, the customers said, bragging at the toughness of their insides. But ether was the commonest non-alcoholic additive. It produced a quick jag and an awful hangover.

Most of the big-name breweries abided by the law and produced nothing but near-beer. Anheuser-Busch, of Budweiser fame, went into the diesel-engine business on the side, while it spent \$18 million converting its brewery to make a legal drink called Bevo. Legionnaire Congressman Fiorello LaGuardia, later Mayor of New York, mixed some Bevo with an alcoholic malt tonic (for medicinal purposes only) and posed for pictures pronouncing the result "delicious." A folk rhyme of the time went: "Talk about your Bevo, your Coca Cola too, but when you're thirsty applejack will do."

A Chicago brewer halted brewing halfway through and sold the cooled,

boiled mash (known as wort, and not yet alcoholic) along with a cake of yeast that could take it the rest of the way. Home brewers snapped it up. The Prohibition Bureau said that Americans brewed 700 million gallons of beer at home in 1929, about a third of what they'd bought in 1914.

A government spokesman reported the people to be defiant, resentful or indifferent to the law: that they felt shame only at getting caught violating it, while they bragged of successful violation.

Household moonshining became a way of earning extra money, and this was spelled out by an anonymous poet in the *New York World*: "Mother makes brandy from cherries; Pop distills whiskey and gin; Sister sells wine from the grapes on our vine—Good grief, how the money rolls in!"

Some Midwestern farmers stuffed pumpkins with corn sugar and apple cider. It was ripe in 21 days and "the farmers had to be careful lest the cows get drunk on it."

Prohibition had attempted especially to save the skid-row alcoholic types, most of whom were too poor to pay bootleggers fees. In desperation,

they sucked on perfume, hair tonics, silo drainings, canned heat, radiator antifreeze, bay rum and anything else that had an odor of alcohol. Some drank an extract of Jamaica ginger, known as Jake, that was almost 90% alcohol. About 15,000 people suffered a paralysis from drinking Jake. They were called "jake trotters" and said to be "jake-jazzed." A "jake leg" was identifiable by his peculiar gait, described in detail in a 1925 issue of *Collier's Weekly*. Jake did not appear to kill, as some other whiskey substitutes did, but "jake leg" was in some a permanent affliction.

Industrial alcohol, produced by licensed distilleries, could be crippling, blinding or deadly if consumed. Bootleggers set up fake industries to buy the alcohol from government warehouses. It was all "denatured" to make it unfit to drink. Some contained harmless soft soap and lavender, but more had had wood alcohol or carbolic acid added. Some small-time bootleggers sold it straight, resulting in extensive blindness and 60 deaths in New York alone in 1928. The *New York Telegram* put the national death average from bad liquor at 40 people per million.

The larger outfits hired chemists to remove the poisons from industrial alcohol. The remainder—"washed alcohol"—was mixed with water, some caramel for coloring, and oil of rye or bourbon for flavoring, to make a hooch that resembled the real thing. Add a little creosote to make synthetic scotch, and a bit of iodine for extra fire and bite. Other additives for special purposes, in supposedly safe amounts, might be embalming fluid, glycerin, sulfuric acid.

All such mixtures were offensive to the taste, but so what? They had unmistakable wallop. The thumbnail test was devised. Stick your thumb in

(Continued on page 38)

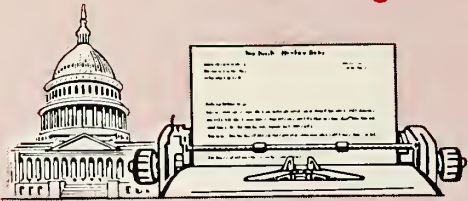
THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE



Franklin Roosevelt. When first nominated for President he announced that the 18th Amendment was doomed from that moment.



## Dateline Washington . . .



## SAVING FUEL—AND LIVES—AT 55 M.P.H. BRINGING "SUNSHINE" INTO WASHINGTON. STATE LOTTERY NO BIG PRIZE.

Impressed with the considerable savings in lives, as well as fuel, resulting from the temporary national 55-mile-per-hour speed limit, a group of Senators is seeking to make the restriction a permanent rule of the road.

The bloc, led by Sen. Charles H. Percy (Ill.), is aware that the legislation runs against the grain of American driving habits. Nonetheless, the proponents argue that the speed curb not only has proven to be an important conserver of fuel during this era of shortage, but also a saver of human life. They point to National Safety Council figures which show that some 5,000 fewer persons were killed on our highways during the first five months of the 55-mile-per-hour law.

The present speed restriction expires June 30, 1975, or at an earlier date if the President declares that the fuel shortage is over.

• • •  
While the House has deferred action on self reform pending further study, the Senate is anguishing over a reform bill of its own, a measure which its sponsors say would bring "sunshine into the government."

The legislation, introduced by Sen. Lawton Chiles (Fla.) and based on Florida state government policy, calls for public meetings of all federal agencies and Congressional Committees. Only certain exceptions would be permitted, for reasons of security and such. Sponsors maintain that the public has the right to know when, where and how its business is being conducted by the government.

Opponents of the legislation argue that some sessions require secrecy in order to speed up legislative and executive action. "Sunshine" bill supporters insist the open sessions would speed, rather than delay, action.

• • •  
State lotteries are proving to be no "prize package" means of raising revenue, according to a recently completed study of legalized gambling initiated by the

### National Science Foundation in Washington.

Neither the lotteries nor off-track betting are, or are likely to become, stable and significant sources of government revenue, according to the report. Lottery income contributes only a small percentage of over-all state revenues, from seven-tenths of 1% in New York to 3.4% in New Jersey, the study found.

#### Other findings:

State lotteries have had little impact on illegal gambling, especially on the "numbers" game, "apparently because they do not offer enough special attractions of their own." Poorer citizens spend a larger proportion of their income purchasing lottery tickets, thus in effect paying "regressive taxes."

### PEOPLE & QUOTES

#### INFLATION'S THREAT

"If long continued, inflation at anything like the present rate would threaten the very foundations of our society." Arthur F. Burns, chairman, Federal Reserve Board.

... Asst. Att'y Gen. Henry E. Peterson.

#### DEAD END STREET

"Protectionism is a dead end street." West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

#### KUDOS FOR COPS

"For too long now, we in America's colleges . . . have conveyed to young men and women the subtle message that there is somehow something wrong with 'being a cop.'" Dr. George L. Kirkham, Florida State Univ.

#### IT'S UP TO DRIVER

"... despite all vehicle safety features, a car is only as safe as its driver." Arthur F. Sampson, administrator, Gen. Services Admin.

#### HISTORIC EFFICIENCY?

"... the Federal Government may be on the brink of the greatest improvement in Federal Government efficiency in our history." Sen. William Proxmire (Wis.).

#### NEGATIVISM

"Our greatest threat comes from no foreign foe, but from those at home who seek to impose the power of negative thinking." Vice President Gerald Ford.

#### SOAPBOX PUNDITS

"Increasingly, small groups of men and women, elected by no one, announce that they alone are privy to the secret of what constitutes the public interest." Walter B. Wriston, chairman, First Nat'l City Corp.

#### WIRETAPPING WORKS

"... electronic surveillance techniques are, to date, the most effective method to bring criminal sanctions against organized criminals.



AUGUST 1974

**SENATE PASSES IMPROVED VETS EDUCATION  
BILL WITH TUITION FEATURE: CONFERENCE  
COMMITTEE OF BOTH HOUSES MEETS ON IT:**

As Veterans Newsletter went to press, the Senate passed 91-0 a bill to provide greatly improved education benefits for Vietnam Era veterans and sent it to a Conference Committee of both Houses... The House had earlier adopted a vets education bill but with some major differences—the main point of contention being the payment of tuition to vets in addition to subsistence... The Senate version provides for up to \$720 per year in tuition, a feature the House Committee has strenuously resisted since there were abuses of the program by some institutions during the 1950's.

This opposition has been led by Rep. Olin E. Teague (Tex.), former Committee Chmn, who continues to insist, among other things, that a tuition program could not be properly administered and controlled, that it would be inequitable because it would subsidize veteran students at high cost private institutions while not providing increased benefits for vets at publicly-supported schools and that vets would not be getting equal benefits for equal military service.

As a matter of fact, the Senate bill would provide tuition of up to \$720 (not to exceed actual cost) for veterans in high cost schools, for veterans in low cost schools, and for veterans who today cannot go to school at all on their G. I. benefits unless they get tuition assistance... The main concern of the Legion is for the last named group... The Legion has for years been trying to get jobs for thousands of them... It is also concerned for the many veterans who must shop around for a low cost education simply because they cannot afford better without tuition aid... As Veterans Newsletter went to press, the question of whether the tuition provision would survive was wide open.

As the time neared for the two Veterans Affairs Committees to confer, the Legion increased its tempo of pressure—urging support for the Senate version... Letters and telegrams were sent to Congressmen and Senators, Legion leaders and others around the nation who could provide help and support for the improved benefits... Nat'l Cmdr Robert E. L. Eaton personally contacted many Members of Congress... The hour is late for Vietnam vets to receive education benefits equitable and similar to those accorded WW2 vets—benefits which

by all yardsticks have been proven advantageous to the nation for the last 30 years.

In a related development, Congress passed and the President signed legislation extending for two years (from 8 to 10) the period of veteran eligibility for education benefits.

**MORE THAN 875,000 MAY LOSE OR  
HAVE VA PENSION BENEFITS REDUCED  
DUE TO 1974 SOCIAL SECURITY RAISES:**

As a result of the two Social Security increases in 1974, more than 75,000 VA pensioners may be removed from the rolls next January because their total income will be over the limits allowed by VA law... Another 800,000 or so will have their benefits reduced as a result of Social Security raises... That's over 875,000 lost or reduced VA pensions out of a total of 2.3 million on the rolls... These figures do not take into account those who may lose or have reduced benefits due to slight increases in other income which could also put them over the limit.

Back when 1974 was beginning, Congressional leaders were saying they would study pension reform programs which would alleviate the necessity to pass legislation to save pensions or raise income limitations each time Social Security benefits were boosted... By the end of June pension reform had not yet reached the public discussion stage but the Chairmen of both Veterans Affairs Committees had assured the Legion that hearings would start soon... If the nation's lawmakers don't address themselves to the problem soon after Labor Day, the possibility exists that they won't even have time to adopt the usual stop-gap legislation, let alone serious pension reform and restructuring.

The American Legion has had legislation in the 93rd Congress seeking amendments to the current VA pension program... Our proposed bill (based on 1973 mandates) calls for increases (by \$400) in the income limitations to \$3,000 for single veterans and \$4,200 for those with dependents... But the research which indicated then that a \$400 increase might be equitable is already outdated and present cost-of-living figures show that a \$700 boost might come closer to the mark... At any rate, Legion mandates arising out of the National Convention in Miami Beach this month will definitely treat with the question and the Legion's position



## VETERANS NEWSLETTER

will reflect that change...The 1973 mandates also called for (1) an increase in the amount of pension payable by approximately \$15.00, (2) increases in the spouse's income (which is countable as the veteran's in computing his entitlement), (3) an increase in the aid-and-attendance allowance, and, (4) and additional \$25.00 per month payable to each veteran entitled to VA pension benefits when he reaches 72 years of age.

As the cost-of-living has spiraled upward and Social Security benefits and other income have risen, the problem of income limitations and the amount of pension payable to VA pensioners has become more critical...The Legion's mail on the subject has risen right along with the problem...If you are a VA pensioner and your income is close to the upper limits, you can most help your cause by writing your Congressman and Senators of the urgent need for pension reform this year.

### BACK PAY MAY BE DUE VETERANS WHO WERE IN SERVICE OCT. 1-DEC. 31, 1972:

Former servicemen who were in uniform from Oct. 1, 1972 to Dec. 31, 1972 may be eligible for some retroactive pay because of a recent federal court ruling which prescribes that a 1972 pay increase of 6.14% was effective Oct. 1, 1972 rather than Jan. 1, 1973...Veterans with active duty after the Oct. 1, 1972 date should make out a back pay claim in the form of a short letter...Include full name, Social Security number, military service number, rank, current mailing address, date separated from service, and duty station between the dates above... Depending on branch of service, the claim letter should be sent to: ARMY: Commanding General, U. S. Army Finance Support Agency, FINCS-A Indianapolis, Ind., 46249; NAVY: Commanding Officer, Navy Finance Center, Anthony J. Celebrezze Federal Bldg., Cleveland, O., 44199; AIR FORCE: Air Force Accounting and Finance Center, AFC, 3800 York St., Denver, Colo., 80205; MARINE CORPS: Finance Center, Examination Div., Kansas City, Mo., 64197 and COAST GUARD: Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, G-FPA-2/71, Washington, D. C. 20590.

### NEW LAW PROVIDES MAIL RATE RELIEF FOR SECOND-CLASS PUBLICATIONS:

The President has signed legislation providing a measure of relief for second-

class mailers of profit-oriented and non-profit publications...The new law will extend the phase-in program for future second-class postal rate increases from ten to 16 years for non-profit mailers (such as this magazine) and from five to eight years for profit-oriented publications...Essentially, the new law buys time for both classes of publications to more easily assimilate the higher costs of mailing...The bill passed the Senate 71-11 and passed the House 277-129...This is the first amendment to the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970...Legion mail to Congress on the subject helped convince the lawmakers on the need for remedial legislation...Rep. James M. Hanley (N.Y.), House Post Office & Civil Service Subcommittee Chmn, successfully managed the bill into law.

### OKLAHOMA PASSES ITS OWN "G.I. BILL" FOR VIET VET VOCATIONAL STUDENTS:

The State of Oklahoma has passed its own "G.I. Bill" which will permit Vietnam Era veterans of honorable service to attend state-supported vocational and technical schools without payment of tuition for a maximum of 36 months. To qualify, the vet must have served a minimum of 18 consecutive months active duty between Aug. 10, 1964 and Aug. 15, 1973, be a resident of Oklahoma at time of entry into service, accept the benefits within 10 years of discharge and satisfy entrance and eligibility requirements for the institution to be attended...The benefits are also open to descendants of Oklahoma Viet vets who are missing-in-action or a prisoner of war.

### MONTANA VOTES VIET VETS BONUS:

Montana is the 16th state to vote a bonus to its Vietnam Era veterans...The eligibility period is from Jan. 1, 1961 to Mar. 31, 1973 and payment will be made to eligible veterans who served in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and adjacent waters...The rate of payment will amount to \$18.75 for each month spent in the combat area with a minimum of \$750 going to ex-POW's...Where death of a veteran occurs before payment, surviving spouse, children or parents will be paid...Prior residence in the state and an honorable discharge are necessary...Inquiries should be directed to State Board of Examiners, Capitol Bldg., Helena, Mont., 59601...Claimants have until July 1, 1976 to apply.



AUGUST, 1974

## Sec'y Kissinger To Get Top Legion Award At Miami Beach

Legion to present its Distinguished Service Medal to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Rep. F. Edward Hébert (La.) at its 56th Annual National Convention, Aug. 16-22.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been awarded The American Legion's Distinguished Service Medal "in recognition of his outstanding services to the nation" and will accept the award at the Legion's 56th Annual National Convention in Miami Beach, Fla., Aug. 16-22. The globe-girdling Secretary cabled his acceptance to the Legion's invitation from Brussels where he was at the time attending NATO talks. He will be the featured speaker at the National Commander's Banquet to Distinguished Guests on Aug. 20 at the Fontainebleau Hotel.

Rep. F. Edward Hébert (La.), Chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives will receive his Distinguished Service Medal during National Convention sessions for his dedicated service on behalf of the nation's defense system.

Here are the latest details of the convention that News of the Legion is able to publish before the actual event.

- The Fontainebleau Hotel will be the National Headquarters Hotel as well as the site of actual convention sessions, the National Commander's Banquet to Distinguished Guests and most national commission and committee meetings.

- The American Legion Auxiliary Headquarters, convention sessions and States Dinner will be held at the Diplomat Hotel, Hollywood, Fla. There is regular scheduled bus service between the Fontainebleau and the Diplomat on the D Line Hollywood Bus of the Greyline Bus Co. During the convention extra bus service will be provided. Bus fare is no more than 50¢ each way.

- The Legion's Fourth Estate Award will be presented to James Kilpatrick, radio newsman and syndicated columnist.

- Among speakers and distinguished guests invited to the convention: Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida, Mayor Chuck Hall of Miami Beach, Gen. David C. Jones, Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, Rear Admiral Jeremiah A. Denton, Jr., former POW in Vietnam, and repre-

sentatives of Legion Youth Programs.

Here's a day-by-day schedule of events as planned by the end of June.

**Friday, Aug. 16:** Standing Commissions & Committees begin meetings at the Fontainebleau with the exception of the Foreign Relations Commission which meets at the Eden Roc Hotel. The third Annual Sons of The American Legion Convention begins sessions at Fontainebleau. Contest Committee meetings and Contest Headquarters at the DiLido Hotel. Preliminaries of the junior and senior drum corps (Flamingo Park Football Field), the firing squad contest and the junior and senior drill team contests (Flamingo Park Baseball Field) will be held.

**Saturday, Aug. 17:** Standing Commissions & Committees continue sessions. Nat'l Security Commission begins meetings at the Eden Roc. Spirit of '76 Committee begins meetings. Sons of The Legion Convention continues. Ju-

### Nat'l Membership Bulletin

By the end of June national membership in The American Legion had reached 2,635,690 . . . 26,761 behind last year's figures for the same date. Despite this, three departments (Maryland, Minnesota and North Dakota) managed to reach all-time highs; a total of 13 departments exceeded last year's total membership (the three above plus Colo., Ind., Maine, Miss., Nev., Ohio, Tex., Utah, W. Va., and Wyo.); and 22 departments reached their assigned goals for the year.

nior Field Band (Nautilus School, Polo Park) and junior & senior color guard contests (Flamingo Park Baseball Field) will take place in morning. The National Historian's Luncheon will be held 12:00 p.m., noon, Doral Hotel. The Nat'l American Legion Press Ass'n will hold its Annual Awards Banquet, 7:00 p.m., Fontainebleau. Annual meeting and election of officers the following day. The Legion's musical and marching events—this year termed a Musical Spectacular—will take place at Dade Community College Stadium, 11380 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, beginning at

Mail to:

The Seagram Posts  
American Legion, P.O. Box 39-1862  
Miami Beach, Florida 33139

Gentlemen: I am a member of Post # \_\_\_\_\_, American Legion, or a member of Unit # \_\_\_\_\_, American Legion Auxiliary located in (City) \_\_\_\_\_, (State) \_\_\_\_\_. Please enter my name in the free drawings for four Ford Gran Torino 2-door Hardtops donated by the Seagram Posts to the American Legion 1974 Convention Corporation of Florida. Drawings to be held Saturday, August 17, 1974 in the Dade Community College, North Stadium, Miami, Florida. Entries must be received no later than noon, August 17, 1974.

(Please Print)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Legion or Auxiliary Membership Card # \_\_\_\_\_



### Legion Gets Discount

The Avis Rent A Car System, Inc., has offered to Legionnaires renting Avis automobiles discounts of 20% on domestic rentals (not Canada or International) simply by presenting their current official Legion membership card at the rental counter when arranging for the car. The discount, however, does *not* apply to special economy rate plans that have been pre-discounted. Also, each member is responsible for his own individual payment arrangements (cash or credit) with Avis. This program was made possible by action of the National Executive Committee in May when it moved to allow the national organization to accept offers from certain persons, firms, corporations or organizations (subject to strict guidelines) which would enhance the value of the Legion membership card. More details will be announced as they become available.

7:00 p.m. The 28th Annual Drawing for four Ford Gran Torino cars donated by the Seagram Posts of The American Legion will also take place at Dade Stadium. In addition, the Seagram Posts will present \$250 to the posts or units of winning Legionnaires or Auxiliary members. No need to be there to win. Simply fill out the coupon on p. 27 and send it along. Entries must be received no later than noon, Aug. 17, 1974. Names of winners will be published in the convention issue of this magazine.

**Sunday, Aug. 18:** Convention Committees begin meetings at Fontainebleau with exception of Foreign Relations and National Security Commissions which meet at Eden Roc Hotel. Junior & Senior Bands (Nautilus School Auditorium, Polo Park) and Chorus & Quartet contests (Fontainebleau Hotel Ballroom). National Executive Committee holds pre-convention meeting at 2:00 p.m., Fontainebleau. National Convention Patriotic & Memorial Service takes place at 4:00 p.m., Fontainebleau. The National Convention Parade begins at 7:00 p.m., from 11th Street in Miami Beach and goes north on Washington Ave., past the Reviewing Stand in front of the Miami Beach Convention Center (approximately 18th St.) and ends near Dade Boulevard and 20th Street about four or five hours later.

**Monday, Aug. 19:** Convention Committees complete meetings. A National Convention Golf Tournament is scheduled for the Doral Country Club (details published in July News of the Le-

gion). That evening the Miami Dolphins play a pre-season exhibition football game with their 1973 Super Bowl rivals, the Minnesota Vikings (details published in July News of the Legion). Also that evening, the Miami Philharmonic Orchestra performs a "Salute to The American Legion" concert at 8:00 p.m., Gusman Hall, Miami, under the sponsorship of distinguished financier-philanthropist Maurice Gusman of Key Biscayne, Fla. Free tickets on a limited basis available through Legion Department Adjutants.

**Tuesday, Aug. 20:** National Convention sessions begin 9:00 a.m., Grand Ballroom, Fontainebleau, when National Commander Robert E. L. Eaton raps opening gavel. Nat'l Cmdr's Dinner to Distinguished Guests, 7:30 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Fontainebleau.

**Wednesday, Aug. 21:** Second day of National Convention. American Legion Auxiliary States Dinner, Diplomat Hotel, Hollywood, Fla., 8:00 p.m.

**Thursday, Aug. 22:** Last day of National Convention, election of National Commander and national officers. Post-convention meeting of National Executive Committee.

### G.I. Bill's 30th Ann'y

If The American Legion never did another thing in its entire history other than conceive and preside at the birth and later growth of the G.I. Bill of Rights—the first legislation of its kind ever enacted—it could easily justify its existence and insure its immortality on the strength of that action alone.

On June 21 the 30th anniversary of the creation of the WW2 G.I. Bill of Rights, and its signing by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was commemorated when the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C., placed a plaque on the door of its Suite 570, the set of rooms in which Legion Past National Commander Harry W. Colmery of Kansas drafted the first version of the historic G.I. Bill of Rights in longhand on Mayflower Hotel stationery.

Of the ten members of the special Legion committee which devised the first G.I. Bill in 1943-44 and led the effort to have it enacted, five now survive. Four of them were at the Mayflower dedication. They were Colmery, whose main job was to draft the omnibus bill—pulling together aspects contained in several hundred bills proposed; W.B. Waldrip (Mich.); Lyle W. Brandon (Miss.); and Warren Atherton (Calif.).

Atherton, then Legion National Commander, appointed the other nine members of the committee and was their ex officio head—and as Nat'l Cmdr he presided over the organizing of the Legion

to support efforts to pass the bill.

Waldrip, a banker, helped iron out the complex finance-related provisions that were implicit in the housing and business loan aspects of the bill.

Brandon took on special legislative tasks, and was instrumental in overcoming intense resistance to the first G.I. Bill in the House Veterans Affairs Committee.

Colmery, as the drafter of the entire bill, was head of a large Topeka and Washington-based law firm. He maintained the Mayflower suite for the Washington end of his legal practice. There, in 1943-44, he burned the midnight oil working the bill into its necessary legalistic form.

The fifth survivor, Robert Sisson, of Arkansas, was unable to attend.

The other members of the famous team, all now deceased, were its chairman, John Stelle (Ill.) (later Nat'l Cmdr); Sam Rorex (Ark.); Robert McCurdy (Calif.); Maurice Devine (N.H.); and Lawrence Fenlon (Ill.).

Presiding at the Mayflower ceremonies, and representing Nat'l Cmdr Robert E.L. Eaton, was one of the early beneficiaries of the WW2 G.I. Bill, Past Nat'l Cmdr John Geiger, who attended the U. of Illinois under its provisions.



Harry Colmery recounts G. I. Bill story at Mayflower. M. C. Geiger listens intently.

Of the Members of Congress who voted on the original G.I. Bill 30 years ago, one, Rep. Claude Pepper (Fla.) was present. He was then a Senator.

Messrs Atherton and Colmery recounted the many months of work that went into the preparation of the bill that encompassed 10 main essentials—features which were never to be changed or abandoned: educational opportunity, vocational and on-the-job training, readjustment allowances (unemployment compensation); home, farm and business loans; review of discharges, adequate hospitalization; prompt settlement of disability claims, mustering-out pay (which was eliminated from the bill fol-



A. P. PHOTOS



French jet fighters fly over Normandy on June 6, 1974 as U. S. ground troops re-enact D-Day landings of 30 years earlier. Later, there were memorial observances at Allied cemeteries. Above, right, ceremony at the U. S. Cemetery, St. Laurent sur Mer.

lowing its separate enactment by Congress); an effective veterans employment or placement service, and concentration of all veterans functions in the Veterans Administration.

Mr. Colmery had with him many sheets of Mayflower Hotel stationery which contained his original notes on the bill. He said that no one person could accept credit for the legislation but that it was a product of teamwork on the part of all members of the Special Committee, The American Legion at all levels, the Congress, and the President who signed the measure, making it law.

"Those who deserve the greatest praise, in my opinion, are the G.I.'s who accepted the benefits and whose superb performance in college and since have made many of them leaders in the preservation of the American way of Life," said Mr. Colmery.

And, the bare statistics of the G.I. Bill's successes are monumental. According to the VA, during the past 30 years, \$29 billion has been invested in G.I. Bill education and training for 15 million veterans of WW2 and later wars. This money will be more than repaid during the lifetime of its veteran beneficiaries in the added federal income tax that they will pay on increased earnings made possible by the G.I. Bill education and training. This is especially true of college graduate veterans.

More than \$103 billion in G.I. Bill home loans for nearly 8.5 million veterans has been guaranteed by the VA since 1944. Viewed from any angle this factor alone has zoomed single home ownership and changed the living and cultural patterns of millions of Americans who own their own home in the suburbs, where the preponderance of U.S. population now resides. More than half of these loans have already been

repaid in full.

Those are just a few of the G.I. Bill's statistics.

Another famous G.I. Bill alumnus, VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson, also a Legion Past National Commander, declared at the ceremonies that the G.I. Bill could very well be recorded in history as "the most important piece of legislation ever enacted by Congress."

Across town, on Capitol Hill, the Legion was still petitioning and working with Congress to continue improvements to another G.I. Bill—this time for Vietnam Era vets for whom the Legion was seeking the college education tuition payments that WW2 vets enjoyed.

Following the plaque dedication the Mayflower tendered a luncheon in its Presidential Dining Room for the ceremonial group. Host for the luncheon, hotel general manager Robert Wilhelm, who also got schooling on the G.I. Bill. (And so did this writer.)

## Nat'l Cmdr's NATO Tour

In late May and early June Nat'l Cmdr Robert E.L. Eaton took a three-week military and diplomatic briefing tour through Europe and the Middle East.

Highlights of the tour included participation in ceremonies to honor the war dead at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, a visit to Paris Post 1 and a visit to Sixth Allied Tactical Air Force Headquarters in Izmir, Turkey.

Other points visited for NATO briefings included: Frankfurt and Munich Germany; Ankara, Turkey; Athens, Greece; Rome, Italy, and Madrid, Spain.

## Legion World Series

The 1974 American Legion Baseball World Series will be held Aug. 22-26 at Legion Field, Roseburg, Ore.

Host post for the 14-game, two-losses-and-out series will be Umpqua

## Johnny Bench Gets Legion Baseball Graduate Of The Year Trophy



Cincinnati Reds catcher Johnny Bench holds Legion Baseball Graduate of the Year Trophy just presented to him by Nat'l Vice Cmdr Gib Sheeks (r) during pre-game ceremonies at Riverfront Stadium, June 22. Others in photo (l to r): James S. Whitfield, Exec Director, Legion Indianapolis Hq; Jack Barnes of Altus, Okla., Oklahoma Legion Baseball Chmn; and Cecil E. Powell, Lawton, Okla., Bench's Legion baseball coach.



Post 16. If a tie results by the end of the 14th game, a 15th will be played on Aug. 27.

Leading up to the World Series will be elimination tournaments held in eight regional cities beginning on Aug. 14. Here are the locations and names of host posts: **Northeastern Regional**, Gill Stadium, Manchester, N. H., host, Manchester Post 79; **Mid-Atlantic Regional**, Bergen County Park, Lyndhurst, N. J., host, Barringer-Walker-LoPinto Post 139; **Southeastern Regional**, Al Lang Field, St. Petersburg, Fla., host, St. Petersburg Post 14; **Mid-South Regional**, Blues Stadium, Memphis, Tenn., host, Memphis Post 1; **Great Lakes Regional**, Bukolt Park, Stevens Point, Wis., host, Berens-Scribner Post 6; **Cen-**

**tral Plains Regional**, Orval Smith Field, Ralston, Neb., host, Ralston Post 373; **Pacific Northwest Regional**, Kiger Stadium, Klamath Falls, Ore., host, Klamath Post 8; **Western Regional**, Borman Field, Yountville, Cal., host, Anaheim Sports, Inc.

### Reader's Digest Helps

The Reader's Digest Magazine sponsored 25 American Legion State Oratorical Champions at the American Academy of Achievement's 13th Annual "Salute to Excellence" in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 27-30. Included in the 25 were the Legion's four National Oratorical Finalists (see June News of the Legion).

Also honored were The American Legion Boys Nation President and several Boys State delegates, sponsored by their respective departments or local sponsors. Previously, the Digest had sponsored 10 Legion champion orators to the Academy.

The American Academy of Achievement is a private non-profit foundation governed and sponsored by prominent businessmen and other professionals. It is dedicated to the inspiration of youth and its activities are capped at an annual Banquet of the Golden Plate weekend at which approximately 50 "Captains of Achievement" from America's great walks of life and several hundred outstanding high school honor students from across the nation are honored.

## Western Maryland Legion District Dedicates Its New Boys Camp

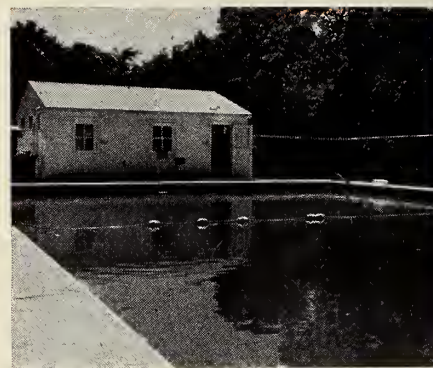
ANNE KING



West Mar Camp dedication flag-raising.



Six hundred had chicken barbecue.



West Mar's swimming pool ready for use.

On June 9, over 600 Maryland Legion and Auxiliary members were on hand as National Commander Robert E. L. Eaton dedicated Camp West Mar, a camp for young boys near Thurmont, Md., owned and operated by the Western Maryland District of that state. Behind that simple news item is a story of a 15-year-old dream that took shape and finally became reality through the hard work and persistence of a lot of Legion people. The story is actually best told in words excerpted from a letter written to this magazine by Richard W. Graham, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Camp West Mar.

"The idea for the camp was born in 1959 when members of Francis Scott Key Post 11 were approached by various civic leaders on the feasibility of conducting a summer camp for young boys. Since the project of conducting such a camp was too great for the post or the Frederick County Council to undertake, the idea was presented to the Western Maryland District at the regular meeting in November 1959 where it was voted to start such a camp with a week's encampment to be held in the summer of 1960. The boys were to be selected from underprivileged families. For a boy to attend camp he would have to be

recommended by one of the following: law enforcement officials, principal of the school the boy was attending, Children's Aid Societies, religious leaders or the State Dep't of Juvenile Delinquency. No member of the Legion or the staff of Camp West Mar could select a boy to attend camp unless he was in one of the above categories.

"After two years of renting various camp sites, it was decided to purchase 45 acres of land for the sum of \$3,500 and build a camp. We took an option on the land and had 30 days to raise the money. Well, we raised it in three weeks and we were on our way by September 1961. We erected a large storage building and were developing plans for other buildings when we received a letter from the State of Maryland that Interstate 70 would be built and it appeared that the highway would go through our land and no further construction permits would be issued. After years of indecision by various state and federal officials, we were finally informed that the state would purchase our land and building for \$20,500. We sold the camp.

"In April 1969 we purchased 75 acres of mountain land, approximately three miles from Camp David (the Presidential retreat) for the sum of \$16,500. We had to build a road into our ground

and at the present time, have constructed six cottages (each will hold 20 boys and two counselors), a 40 x 60 ft. swimming pool with a bath house, a 40 x 80 ft. kitchen and dining hall, a latrine, a large storage building, a complete sewage system and we are constructing a 1.3 acre lake. With the exception of the dining hall, swimming pool, latrine and sewage system, all was built with volunteer help—including a bridge we built over a small stream. Thousands of hours of work have been donated. Members of three Army Reserve units have helped us during the past year. During the past three years we raised approximately \$70,000 but are presently borrowing money to complete the camp.

"More than 1,000 boys have attended camp during the past 14 years. Our camp program consists of first aid, hunter and firearm instructions, swimming instructions, sports, Americanism, personal hygiene, archery and nature studies. During these years we have had wonderful support from many people and agencies."

Nat'l Executive Committeeman Jack E. Dyke and Dep't Cmdr Robert N. Ford led a host of Maryland Legion leaders who attended. The First U.S. Army Marching Band played a concert and all were treated to a chicken barbecue.



## Nat'l Security Seminar

Covering all aspects of national security affairs and interests, a two-week seminar was held in Murfreesboro, Tenn. Co-sponsored by the Murfreesboro Kiwanis Club and the Military Science Dept. of the Middle Tennessee State Univ., the seminar opened with a talk by Dr. Theodore C. Marrs, deputy assistant sec'y for defense, manpower and reserve affairs.



Cmdr Eaton, General Powers

Legion Nat'l Cmdr Robert E. Lee Eaton visited the seminar and took part in the closing ceremonies. He spoke on this country's total force posture. In the photo he is shown (at left) with Maj. Gen. Patrick Powers, Cmdr, U.S. Army Readiness, Region II.

Among Legion officials participating in the seminar were Granville S. Ridley, chmn of the Legion's Nat'l Security Council and Jay E. Harville, Nat'l Executive Committeeman, Dept of Tennessee.

## Post-operated Radio Station

Station KFQ 9976 are the call letters for a Citizens Band Radio station operated by members of **Post 126, Seattle, Wash.** The letters have also spelled revival for a post that was down to six active members (although a greater number were paying dues). The post is now flourishing with activity in community service.

Twenty-two members now own their own CB equipment, including a "base station" at home and mobile units operated by both husband and wife, giving the post a network of 44 mobile units in the field. (See photo below.)

All of this, Post Radio Officer Al Wing believes, provides the post with the capability of aiding law enforcement agencies in northern King County and southern



Post 126, Seattle, Wash., can field 22 Citizens Band Radio units in 30 minutes.

Snohomish County in helping with search and rescue operations or in reporting emergencies spotted by the mobile units as they travel in their daily business.

Says Wing: "Our Search and Rescue teams can be put into the field in approximately one-half hour. At the present time we have five teams of four men each. In this way we can cover a wide area and have complete control.

"About two years ago when our group was first started, two small girls were reported lost. We gathered our group together and began a search. We did find the girls but it took too long as we were not well organized and had no control over the searchers.

"Our organization is set up now with five team captains and four units assigned to each captain. After the teams are assigned their areas, the only individual who can report back to the dispatcher is the unit captain. The dispatcher gives necessary information to the radio officer and search coordinator (local law enforcement group) who at his option advises his own group as to the area in which they are needed.

"We control our own group on the emergency channel (9) and our team captains control their units on an assigned channel. This system has proven itself in operation. We can use our group in the city, county, and in the mountains. During hunting season, we always have a group on stand-by. Our group searches for lost hunters, hikers, children and campers and assists in many other emergencies."

## BRIEFLY NOTED

At the 7th Annual Convention of the Nat'l Assoc. of Concerned Veterans, in Rochester, N.Y., Cmdr Richard O'Brian of the **Monroe County Legion** presented a check for \$1,000 to James Mayer, president of NACV. The check was then given to the Veterans Assoc. of the State Univ. College at Brockport. The Association was host for the convention. The money will be used by the Association to establish an emergency loan fund to be used specifically for books. The fund will be known as the James Mayer Book Loan Fund in recognition of Mr. Mayer's leadership as president of NACV.



Phila. parole agent wins Legion award.

The **Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole (PBPP)** joined Dep't Cmdr Don Jeffery in presenting the second annual American Legion Parole Agent of the Year Award. The recipient was David Holman, Parole Agent II, of the Philadelphia District Office. Jeffery said that the Legion honor is presented annually to that individual who has provided outstanding services to the PBPP. In the photo, L to R, are William Butler, Board Chairman; Holman; Cmdr Jeffery; and Ed Shurtleff, Dep't Law & Order Chairman.

## POSTS IN ACTION



Post 24, Ill., honors wheelchair teams.

For the past 21 years, **Post 24, Champaign, Ill.**, has sponsored an annual banquet honoring the Univ. of Illinois Gizz Kids and Champaign-Urbana Black Knights wheelchair basketball teams. Served by the Auxiliary, the banquet is held at the post home. In the photo, which shows those players who received special awards, are (l. to rt., front row) Larry Labiak, captain-elect, Gizz Kids; Dan Dropko, captain-elect, Black Knights; Carl Suter, retiring captain, Black Knights; and Carl Lewis, most improved, Black Knights. In the back row are Ray Saththoff, Post 24 banquet chmn; Cecil Coleman, Univ. of Illinois athletic director; Ron Menaugh, Post Cmdr; Bob Szyman, Gizz Kids coach; and Paul Jarboe, most valuable player, Black Knights. When Post 24 built its present home, the contractor was told that the building had to be on ground level with no steps and with wide hallways to permit paraplegics to move easily.

**Post 213, Sherwood, N. Dak.**, conducted Memorial Day activities at the Border, where American Legion and Canadian Legion comrades met, exchanged flags, and received a welcome from Mayor Willie Kosel. In return,



American Legionnaires journey to various posts in Canada to help them observe Veterans Day.

## JOHN H. LOOKHOFF POST 242

AMERICANISM LOYALTY  
MEMBERSHIP EFFORT  
EQUALITY GODLINESS  
REHABILITATION INSPIRATION  
INDEPENDENCE OBEDIENCE  
COMRADESHIP NEIGHBORLY  
ACTIVITY  
NECESSITY



Alfred Tomarchio distributes the above card, which measures approximately 2 1/4 x 4", as part of his work in securing members for Post 242, Pompton Plains, N.J. He's won three nat'l membership awards in the course of his efforts.

PHOTO BY JAMES HEFFERNAN



It's now the "Veterans Memorial Bridge."

Legislation sponsored by Post 272, The Rockaways, Queens County, N.Y., caused New York City's Triboro Bridge and Tunnel Authority's Cross Bay Parkway Bridge to be renamed the Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridge. In the photo, shown at Memorial Day rededication ceremonies, are (l. to rt.) Mrs. Edna Keane, Auxiliary Past President, who first proposed the renaming of the

bridge and whose efforts resulted in the required legislation, Post Cmdr Jerry Klein, and Joseph Vermaelen, TBTA Executive Officer and Chief Engineer. The legislation was introduced by State Senator John J. Santucci and Assemblyman Herbert A. Posner.

Livingston, N.J., Post 201 was honored by the New Jersey Press Assoc. with first prize for Community Service advertising in the state-wide competition sponsored by the Association. Post 201 was nominated by the West Essex Tribune for the post's weekly campaign in promoting conservation and its support of worthy causes in the community. Post PR chairman Sal Quintana announced that the post has triumphed in this category in 1964, 1967, 1970 and this year, being allowed to compete only every third year in accordance with the rules of the NJPA.

Post 415, Saddle Brook, N.J., launched a youth program in which the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marines provided films of service life and background. The Fire Dep't discussed fire prevention. For a change of pace, the rock band, Sons of Satan, played what the youngsters, from eight to 15, wanted to hear. The program was so very well received that it will be an annual event.

Post 272, Rockaway Beach, N.Y., gave \$1,000 to St. Mary's Star of the Sea R.C. Church of Far Rockaway for its building fund. Specifically, the funds were to help rebuilding the church, which stood for over 100 years until recently when it was completely destroyed by fire.

Post 471, Iselin, N.J., gave \$500 to two posts in Xenia, Ohio (Posts 517 and 95) to assist survivors of the tornado which struck that area.

Post 33, Steubenville, Ohio, sponsored its second annual cabaret-style dance featuring Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians. The affair drew patrons from the entire Tri-State area of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, a capacity crowd, and an encouraging number of the younger generation.

Post 248 took a full page ad in the Corpus Christi, Texas, Times to invite all citizens to the Memorial Day ceremony, and to urge all eligibles to join the Legion.

North Hollywood, Calif., Post 307, under the co-chairmanship of Charles Samsel and Dr. Nathan Snyder, has raised funds to provide three Guiding-Eye dogs



Gift to the blind from Post 307, Calif.

for blind persons. In the photo, the first recipient, Vern Crowder (center), a student at the Univ. of California at Riverside, is shown with his dog. Dr. Snyder, a Past Post Cmdr, is at left and Samsel, chmn of Community Service projects, is at right. The dogs cost \$500 each.

Post 24, Blytheville, Ark., placed grave markers at the foot of all veterans' graves in five cemeteries in the Blytheville Community, located in Mississippi County in Northeast Arkansas. These included all those veterans who served in any previous war, including Vietnam. More than 800 grave markers were erected, at an approximate cost of \$5,000. About 60 Legionnaires participated. To distinguish the burial site of each veteran, Boy Scouts and Cub

### American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending May 31, 1974

Benefits paid Jan. 1-May 31, 1974..\$	910,653
Benefits paid since April 1958....	16,443,389
Basic units in force (number).....	138,910
New Applications approved since	
Jan. 1, 1974 .....	3,346
New Applications declined.....	506
New Applications suspended	
(applicant failed to return health form) .....	179

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$40,000 (four units up through age 29) (25 in Ohio) to \$1,000 in decreasing steps. Protection no longer stops at age 75, coverage may be carried for life as long as the annual premium is paid, the insured remains a member of The American Legion, and the Plan stays in effect. Available up to four units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis, prorated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustees operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Life Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.





Post 24, Ark., installs grave markers.

Scouts on Memorial Day placed a flag in the holder of each marker, which is embedded in concrete. In the photo are, from the left, Billy Meharg, Post Historian; Wilburn Van Cleve, chmn, Good-fellow program; and Billy Bowen, Post Cmdr.



PHOTO BY PHOTONIKA, INC.

At Elmhurst/Jackson Heights Post 298, N.Y., Memorial Day Services, attending were L. to rt.: Frank Scalise, Chmn; Rev. James McInenly, principal speaker; Lt. Col. John Coykendal (U.S. Marines, State Dep't, Washington, D.C.); Auxiliary President Sarah McQuown; Post Cmdr Dan Ward. Marines are shown in rear.

**Post 489, Cortland, N.Y.,** hosted Legionnaires from Branch 54, Canadian Legion, Buckingham, Quebec, Canada.

**Greendale Post 416, Wis.,** presented Americanism citations to Security Savings & Loan for its sponsorship of the post's 16-page Americanism booklet, "Our America." Twenty-seven thousand copies were printed and 18,000 distributed to children in Greendale, Frank-

### COMRADES IN DISTRESS

**66th AAA Gun Bn, Bat A, Fort Hamilton, N.Y. (1963-64)**—Need information from Capt Turner, Cpl West, Acting 1st Sgt Kato, Sgt Santo, Cpl Rhume and any other comrades who recall that **Leon Vance** hurt his back while on duty. Write "CD223, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

**3rd Air/Sea Rescue Sqd (Japan 1947-49)**—need to hear from Capt Carlson, 1st Lt Pro-trow or any other comrades who recall that **Robert D. McFee** suffered from a stomach condition (possibly ulcers). Write "CD224, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

lin and Greenfield by local posts. L. to rt. in the photo are Duane Reed, Post Cmdr; William Schuett, president of Security; Gerald Meyers, supervisor; and John Hays, Past Americanism chairman. Schuett and Meyers were given Americanism medals as well as citations.



Americanism awards in Wisconsin



Bitburg Post 20, Germany, observed Memorial Day by placing flag and wreath of carnations on graves of American casualties at Bitburg (above) and Reisdorf (Luxembourg). With the Legionnaires are relatives of the deceased.



CPS STAFF PHOTO

First major project of a new post: Post 225, Floral City, Fla., put up this monument to veterans of all wars at Memorial Day ceremonies. Shown from left are Charles Jacobs, Post Finance Officer and Com. Chmn; Mrs. Ollie McLure, Auxiliary President; Gene Puckett, Sen. VCmdr; and Post Cmdr Bill Martin.

On Memorial Day, **Post 113, Lebanon, Ind.,** dedicated this monument (see photo) to those persons from Boone County who gave their lives in WW1, WW2, Korea and Vietnam. The monument was unveiled on the County Court House lawn by Clayton Markland, 6th District



MILLER OF LEBANON

A dedication by Post 113, Lebanon, Ind.

Cmdr. Also present were Richard Mallory, Hamilton Co. Service Officer; Sec'y of State Larry Conrad; State Senator Keith McCormick; and State Representative John Donaldson. Keynote speaker was Col. Walter Ratliff, Cmdr, Griesom AFB.



Bronx County, N.Y., Legion gave a dinner to honor the County Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Mario Ponsiglione on his retirement as pastor of St. Theresa's Church. Gv. Malcolm Wilson (left) was the principal speaker. Dr. S. F. Saracino, PCC, PDVC, at right, presents the citation to the retiring Msgr. Ponsiglione.

### NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

**Humboldt Post 78, Humboldt, Ariz.;** **Peoria Heights Memorial Post 1998, Peoria Heights, Ill.;** **James Mackie Post 499, Rahway, N.J.;** **Mad Anthony Wayne Post 812, Philadelphia, Pa. and Sioux Falls Post 305, Sioux Falls, So. Dak.**

### PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Legionnaire **Sheldon Rosenblatt**, of Far Rockaway, N.Y., appointed by Gov. Malcolm Wilson as Deputy Sec'y of State and General Counsel to the Dep't of State.

### DEATHS

**Joseph M. Briones, 53, of Juneau, Ak,** Dep't Adjutant of Alaska. A WW2 veteran, he served as Adjutant from 1956 until the time of his death. The Dep't of Alaska has established a Memorial Fund.

**Charles F. Lynch, Sr., 80, of Long**



Beach, N.Y., a former member of the Legion's Naval Affairs Committee of the Nat'l Security Commission (1965-72), Past Dep't Vice Cmdr (1955-56), and Past Dep't Treasurer (1959-73).

**Ralph R. Stuart**, 84, Hampton, Iowa, Past Dep't Cmdr (1945-46)

**Leonard G. Carlson**, Marshall, Minn., Past Dep't Cmdr (1957-58), Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1959-63, and a member of the executive section of the Legion's Nat'l Veterans Affairs & Rehabilitation Commission since 1972.

## LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

**Tom Norris** and **Ernest Cardwell** (both 1974) Post 219, Hayneville, Ala.  
**Harold J. Groff** (1973), **Edward Demoretz** (1949), **Joseph C. Augustine, Jr.** (1957) and **Ernest J. Wheeler** (1960) Post 335, South Gate, Calif.

**Charles L. Smith**, **Harold D. Stauffer** and **Rush Young** (all 1973) Post 6, Colorado Springs, Colo.

**Herbert H. Siddley**, **Walter L. Morgan** and **Francis L. Timmons, Jr.** (all 1974) Post 37, Washington, D.C.

**Charles Hill** (1974) Post 19, Orlando, Fla.  
**Oscar Nelson** and **Charles L. Ross** (both 1973) Post 16, Canton, Ill.

**Walter J. Smieszek** and **Henry Szafranowski** (both 1974) Post 419, Chicago, Ill.

**Ivan R. Miller**, **Joseph W. Murphy**, **Emil C. Neison**, **Robert W. Norton** and **Percy Oberg** (all 1968) Post 66, DeKalb, Ill.

**Phil Swisher**, **W. L. Syrcle**, **Sherman Thomas**, **Roy L. Thompson** and **J. F. Uhlein** (all 1969) Post 210, Danville, Ill.

**Walter H. Jandt** (1971) Post 1216, Chicago, Ill.

**Harold Freeman** (1973), **John Costello** (1974) and **Lawrence Sabatino** (1955) Post 1231, Algonquin, Ill.

**Robert Wirick** and **Maynard Neal** (both 1974) Post 246, Albion, Ind.

**William F. Bagley**, **Anniabie Decet**, **James W. Frew**, **John Griffin** and **John Haluska** (all 1974) Post 136, Albia, Iowa.

**Emil I. Bjork** (1974) Post 561, Larchwood, Iowa.

**Francis K. Souther** (1974) Post 4, Florence, Ky.

**Harold J. McLean**, **Fred S. Olson**, **Neil L. Parsuns**, **George T. Pitcher** and **Charles A. Rawlings** (all 1973) Post 42, Demariscotta, Me.

**Victor Leach** and **Walter Leighton** (both 1967) Post 86, Gray, Me.

**Thomas J. Eaton**, **Joseph M. Enos**, **Olevis Fermenthal** (all 1973), **Thomas E. Fleming** (1971) and **Frederic A. Gross** (1973) Post 67, S. Boston, Mass.

**W. A. Ostrom**, **Henry C. Peipus**, **Emil Peterson**, **Walter B. Peterson** and **Joseph I. Reiner** (all 1974) Post 96, Hutchinson, Minn.  
**Thurston J. Palmer** (1974) Post 2344, Thayer, Mo.

**Emil T. Bozek**, **A. Charles Lindsay** (both 1970), **Frederick M. Clemons**, **Dennis W. Drumm** (both 1972) and **Mary H. Sullivan** (1974) Post 3, Nashua, N.H.

**Charles Lapointe** (1974) Post 83, Lincoln, N.H.

**T. Chester Hulit** and **Samuel C. Morris** (both 1974) Post 44, Long Branch, N.J.

**Frederick O. Minut** (1974) Post 326, Newark, N.J.

**John Murray, Jr.** (1974) Post 360, Patterson, N.J.

**Richard W. Crouse** and **George W. Brodsky** (both 1974) Post 89, Vestal, N.Y.

**Lyman P. Williams** (1974) Post 406, Boonville, N.Y.

**Frederick C. Allstadt** (1974) Post 694, Northport, N.Y.

**John L. Dowling**, **James E. Schlutow** and **Anthony W. Valetta** (all 1974) Post 927, Green Island, N.Y.

**Edward Hanley** and **George Goddard** (both 1974) Post 1376, New Hartford, N.Y.

**Victor Burlingame**, **William Close**, **William Houck**, **Wesley Owens** and **Raymond Guen-**

**ther** (all 1974) Post 1460, Machias, N.Y.

**Jack J. DePresca**, **John R. Fichter**, **Anthony F. Vitorelli**, **John J. Urbanowicz** and **Angelo Bottazzi** (all 1974) Post 1873, Brooklyn, N.Y.

**Royce D. Ramsey** and **Russell C. Hill** (both 1974) Post 29, Lawton, Okla.

**Rock R. Smith** (1973), **Anthony Tassone** and **Frederick Walters, Sr.** (both 1971) Post 423, Masontown, Pa.

**Gary L. Crownover** (1974), **John Despot** (1972), **John M. Edwards** (1974), **John C. Ginter** (1970) and **Galen L. Robeson** (1969) Post 456, Williamsburg, Pa.

**Robert H. Howe**, **Willard E. Moore** and **Francis B. Wiedwald** (all 1971) Post 496, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Daniel W. Wilson**, **John Winlow** (both 1973), **Wilbert E. Fisher**, **Adolph F. Zirot, Jr.** and **Dwayne W. Stevens** (all 1974) Post 498, Rochester, Pa.

**Edgar Woodrow** and **Richard M. Kauffman** (both 1972), **James T. Valentine** and **Edward R. Dunn** (both 1973) Post 507, Norwood, Pa.

**Edward L. Diveley, Jr.** and **Charles L. Penatzer** (both 1974) Post 849, Johnstown, Pa.

**James K. Beaverson**, **Christian Bolbecher**, **Clair D. Cline**, **Charles R. Fish** and **Robert W. Gardner, Jr.** (all 1973) Post 974, Fairview Township, Pa.

**Ben Fringle**, **Chris Reiman**, **Henry Solem**, **Claude Potter** and **Ben White** (all 1973) Post 111, Bridgewater, S. D.

**Cosme N. Dalton** (1973) and **Frank W. Mill-irons** (1974) Post 7, Pulaski, Va.

**Harry Gylland** (1973), **Ethel Gylland** (1957), **Donald Hogan** (1972), **John Hogan** (1971) and **Donald Howell** (1963) Post 5, Aberdeen, Wash.

**Frank H. Andrews**, **Lee M. Jacobie**, **Martin L. Klein**, **Earl A. Kline** and **Albert Schultz** (all 1974) Post 130, Sharon, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to: O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

## ARMY

**1st Spec Serv Force**—(Aug) **Robert Horst**, RR 2, Stratford, Ontario, Canada

**2nd Div (Florida Branch)**—(Nov) **Sal Di-Stefano**, 5926 3rd Ave. No., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33710

**3rd Inf Reg't (Minnesota Chapter)**—(Sept) **Joseph Niclosia, Sr.**, 1864 Carol Lane, W. St. Paul, Minn. 55118

**5th Eng Combat Bn**—(Aug) **Nick Gentile**, 61 Clinton St., Newton, Mass. 02158

**7th Arm'd Div**—(Aug) **I. Osias**, Box 6, Spring Glen, N.Y. 12483

**7th Reg't**—(Sept) **William Peel**, 7th Regt Post #107, American Legion, 643 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021

**11th Eng (WW1)**—(Nov) **Gustav Grossman**, 35 Oak Ave., Tenafly, N.J. 07670

**17th Inf, Medical Dets (WW2)**—(Oct) **Louis Kolb**, 861 Biruta St., Akron, O. 44307

**32nd Div, 121st Field Art'y Band, 32nd Tank Co (192nd Tank Co)**, 107th QM—(Oct) **Ervin Sartell, Jr.**, 1716 Sousa Ct., Janesville, Wis. 53545

**36th Div**—(Aug) **Bill Jary**, P.O. Box 1816, Fort Worth, Tex. 76101

**42nd Div (San Francisco Chapter)**—(Nov) **Ted Elwart**, 117 Ada Way, Sacramento, Ca. 95819

**43rd Div**—(Sept) **Joseph Zimmer**, State Armory, 360 Broad Street, Hartford, Conn. 06115

**56th Reg't CAC (WW1)**—(Sept) **Joseph Kozma**, 14 Randall Ave., Stamford, Conn. 06905

**59th Arm'd Inf Bn, Co A**—(Oct) **Eldon Miller**, 1047 Lyman, Galesburg, Ill.

**65th Div**—(Aug) **Morton Jenkins**, 3806 W. Jerome, Skokie, Ill. 60076

**71st Reg't (NY N.G.)**—(Nov) **John Nadzam**, 221 East 106th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10029

**77th Div**—(Nov) **Fred Schaefer**, 108 E. 38th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10016

**101st MP Bn (WW2)**—(Sept) **John Babian**, 1117 No. Baldwin Dr., No. Massapequa, NY 11758

**105th Field Art'y**—(Oct) **Arthur Hirt**, 431 Kimball Ave., Yonkers, N.Y. 10704

**106th Field Art'y (Mexican Border WW1 & 2)**—(Oct) **Francis Saelzler**, 15 Waltham Ave., Lancaster, N.Y. 14086

**109th Eng, Co B (WW1)**—(Aug) **H. Seymour**, 601 Kilpatrick Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 68102

**115th Reg't, Co H**—(Sept) **Carroll Owings**, 1732 Skyesville Rd., Westminster, Md. 21157

**129th Inf, 2nd Bn (WW2)**—(Oct) **George Andrey**, 1129 Idaho St., Gary, Ind. 46403

**134th Inf, Co C**—(Aug) **John Ramming**, 511 No. 3 St., Wymore, Ne. 68466

**135th AAA Gun Bn**—(Oct) **Geo. Nice**, 24 N. Sproul Rd., Broomall, Pa. 19008

**137th Inf, Co B (WW1)**—(Sept) **Floyd McGehe**, 406 New Jersey Ave., Holton, Kans. 66436

**143rd Inf, Co C (WW1)**—(Nov) **M. Stewart**, 1475 Cartwright, Beaumont, Tex. 77701

**149th Reg't (WW2)**—(Aug) **Marion Williams**, 2005 Redleaf Dr., Louisville, Ky. 40222

**158th Field Hosp Co (WW1)**—(Nov) **Conrad Baker**, 1937 Park Ave., San Jose, Cal. 95126

**164th Inf**—(Oct) **John Korsmo**, Box 826, Fargo, N.D. 58102

**252nd Field Art'y Bn**—(Sept) **Harold Strauss**, 1319 So. 18th, Manitowoc, Wis. 54220

**281st Field Art'y, Bat B**—(Nov) **Chester Carroll**, 3715 Sechrest, Bakersfield, Ca. 93309

**301st Sig Oper Bn (WW2)**—(Aug) **Matthew Severino**, 1516 So. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19147

**309th Eng (WW1)**—(Sept) **Leonard Davis**, 1456 E. Loretta Dr., Indianapolis, Ind. 46227

**550th Airborne Inf**—(Aug) **Vincent Kelleher**, 243 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016

**550th Ambulance Co.**—(Aug) **Richard Klotz**, 665 44th St., Des Moines, Ia. 50312

**551st AAA Bn**—(Oct) **Benjamin Knauf**, 58 Wright Rd., Henrietta, N.Y. 14467

**574th AAA AW Bn (SP)**—(Nov) **John Tanous**, 694 Metropolitan Ave., Hyde Park, Mass. 02136

**661st Tank Dest Bn**—(Oct) **Millard Mellinger**, Sr., RD #1, Wrightsville, Pa. 17368

**3344th QM Truck Co**—(Aug) **Kenneth Burch**, Box 74, Bicknell, Ind. 47512

## NAVY

**6th Seabees**—(Oct) **John Brufach**, W125 N6844 Ruby Rd., Menomonee Falls, Wis. 53051

**33rd Seabees**—(Sept) **John Makowski**, 329½ Main St., Binghamton, N.Y. 13905

**70th, 1005th, 1006th Seabees**—(Oct) **George Kinsman**, 16 Sylvan Rd., Westwood, Mass. 02090

**USS Ault (DD698, WW2)**—(Oct) **Jim Clark**, 5215 Arrowhead Lane, Drexel Hill, Pa. 19026

**USS Braine (DD630 Korean Era)**—(Aug) **Ed Seneff**, P.O. Drawer "8", Madawaska, Me. 04756

**USS Emmons (DD 457)**—(Dec) **David Jensen**, 87-26 25th St., Floral Park, N.Y. 11001

**USS Hamlin (AVL5 All Hands 1943-45)**—(Dec.) **Sam Ray**, 4133 Banks St., New Orleans, La. 70119

**USS Spencer (Coast Guard WW2)**—(Sept) **George Boutillier**, 129 Village St., Millis, Mass. 02054

## AIR

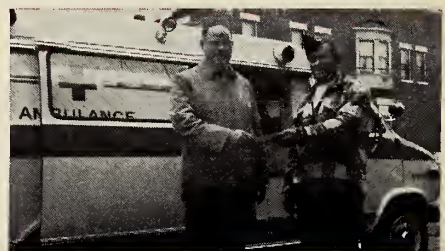
**32nd Bomb Sqdn H**—(Aug) **Clyde Yoder**, 2131 E. Vista Way, Vista, Calif. 92083

**92nd Bomb Gp, 1st & 11th CCRC**—(Oct) **Eugene Wiley**, 1514 California, Denver, Colo. 80202

**532nd Bomb Sqdn H**—(Dec) **D. McGraw**, 7 Baker St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12603

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Pearl Harbor Survivors**—(Dec) **James Tracy**, P.O. Box 9212, Long Beach, Ca. 90810



Cmdr Keith Gunderson, Post 570, Leland, Ill., presents post's check for \$2,500 to LaVerne Harger toward the purchase of a new community ambulance.



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Here's *the* tape! It's stainless steel adhesive tape, a tape that is six times stronger than aluminum tape and because it's stainless steel, it can't corrode. Permanently seals all kinds of holes, leaks, breaks, rough spots, places you never thought were repairable before with a sealing tape. *Not only is it stronger than anything ever created before, but it gets better as it gets older!* It will never corrode, improves with age. It is waterproof, and grease resistant—withstands temperature extremes from minus 30° to plus 250° fahrenheit. Say goodbye to old fashioned aluminum tape and anything else you only hoped would work.

We guarantee that stainless steel adhesive tape will do the job and do it permanently. Its applications are almost endless. You can use it to refinish auto trim, add new trim to cars, boats and bicycles, give a protective new look to leading edges of doors, you can seal heater and air conditioner ducts, repair downspouts and gutters. You simply press it into position and once it's on it stays, becoming a permanent part of the seal.

And because it accepts paint and patching compounds, you can put it in place and paint right over it with matching colors and your surface looks like new. It's the tape you've been looking for to do all those jobs around the house, requires no special tools or special knowledge for application. You simply press or wrap and there it is once and for all, the job completed and looking as good as new. So order your stainless steel adhesive tape now, a big 2" by 10' roll only, \$2.99 (better order two rolls, you'll be finding so many applications you'll want to use as much as you can). Two for just \$5.50.

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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • AUGUST 1974

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# Outdoor Courtesy

**A**LTHOUGH conservation and preservation of our environment have been emphasized as major problems which require constant vigilance, huge funds and massive effort to provide solutions, there is one outdoor problem which is relatively simple to overcome: the lack of courtesy frequently shown by some outdoorsmen toward their neighbors. All it takes to solve that problem is thought and cooperation by all who use the outdoors. Through the centuries it's been said many times and many ways. But it boils down to this: treat others as you would have them treat you.

Everyone has experienced outdoor discourtesy to some degree. An angler in his boat is still-fishing on a lake; suddenly a cabin cruiser roars by him a few feet away at full throttle, nearly swamping him with its wake. And ruining his fishing, at least for a while. Or he's trolling when another cruiser, or maybe another angler, crosses between him and his lure. A little boat, all alone on a lake, also seems to attract water skiers who are determined to see how close they can come to it. And swimmers anxious to show their endurance, if the boat is anchored anywhere near a beach or float. An angler may be fishing a trout stream when another appears and starts casting only a few feet away although the rest of the shoreline is deserted. If this newcomer catches a trout, he's apt to regret it, especially if the first angler is larger than he is.

Hunters experience it, too. One may be silently stalking a deer when a loud voice sounds from the woods. "Hey, George, it's time for lunch." He gets a

shouted answer from the unseen George and the conversation may continue for several minutes. When a hunter does shoot a deer, if it's just wounded and runs and he has to track it, he must be careful; another hunter may find it first and claim it. Would you believe—at rifle point? And some witless nimrods shoot at "sounders"—sounds in the brush with no animals in sight—and in so doing endanger the lives of other hunters. Respect for a farmer's property is simple courtesy. Also asking his permission before trespassing on his land. Every waterfowl shooter knows he should be in his duck blind before daybreak, but someone invariably arrives late at the marsh and scares off the incoming birds. What annoys waterfowlers most are the impatient shooters who blast away before the birds are within range, spoiling it for everyone.

Campers aren't immune—loud radios at night, bright headlights at a campground at 3 A.M., a car's exhaust polluting the air so an AC generator on its engine can supply current to a vacuum cleaner, young children and pets running around without supervision, a "friendly" neighbor who collects all available wood for his campfire and leaves none for anyone else, courtesy and cleanliness in a public facility. These are just a few complaints. Almost all can be avoided with a little unselfish effort by those who wish to enjoy life in the outdoors, and have their neighbors do the same.

**SUNLIGHT** flashing from the shiny guides, ferrules and handle of a fish-

ing rod, spooks fish, warns David Terry of Mt. Gilead, Ohio. As a remedy he paints them with black enamel, wraps black tape on the handle if the paint won't stick.

**A BOOK** of 20 matches can provide 40 lights in an emergency, advises Larry Williams of Denver, Colo. Split the base of each match with your fingernail, and separate it into two pieces like a wishbone. The striking head will split, too.

**AS GOOD** as tinder for starting your camp or beach fire is a discarded wax milk carton stuffed with newspapers, writes D. J. Juenemann of Clements, Minn. First punch air holes in it for a draft.

**CARP** love cherry-flavored bait, claims Mike Bullick of Silver Spring, Md. When mixing dough bait, he simply adds a box of cherry Jello. He says the effect on the fish is amazing. Try it; it can't hurt.

**MAKE** instant soap pads for hiking and camping. Mrs. Ward Jervis of Somerville, Mass., explains how. Simply soak folded paper towels in a thick soap solution, then hang them out to dry. To use, dip one in water.

**TO KEEP** moths away from the feathers and wool in your fly box when you store it away for the season, add some cut tobacco such as coarse pipe tobacco, suggests Robin Ehrig of Tamaqua, Pa. It doesn't have the objectionable smell of moth balls but works just as well.

**WHEN COLD** weather returns, remember this suggestion from Mrs. Phyllis Strout of Milbridge, Me. Take two woolen blankets, sew between them a piece of plastic the same size. Wrapped around you on a freezing winter night, they'll keep you warmer than any down sleeping bag.

**HIKERS** and all outdoorsmen! Want sweet-smelling shoes and boots, asks E. Simmons of Chicago, Ill.? Just carry a box of baking soda, he says. Every night, sprinkle some inside each shoe and shake it out the next morning.

**EVER** get stung by a jellyfish? Painful! But Hilda Martell, R.N., of Beatrice, Neb. has discovered an antidote—meat tenderizer. It contains "papain," an enzyme from the papaya fruit, an old native remedy. Works on insect bites, too.

**ON** beach-fishing trips, Greg Martin of Marshfield, Wis. had trouble keeping sand out of his fishing reel when he wasn't using it. His remedy: a sandwich bag over the reel, fastened with a twister wire.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.



"Don't blame my talking . . . they can't understand a word I say!"



# Grass Seed Is For The Birds! Zoysia Saves Time, Work And Money

**SPECIAL HOT WEATHER OFFER!**  
**ORDER NOW AND GET UP TO 200 PLUGS FREE!**



By Mike Senkiw  
Agronomist

Every year I see people pour more and more money into their lawns. They dig, fertilize and lime. They rake it all in. They scatter their seed and roll and water it.

Amazon is the Trade Mark Registered U.S. Patent Office for our Meyer Z-52 Zoysia Grass.

Birds love it! Seeds which aren't washed away by rain give them a feast. But some seed grows, and soon it's time to weed, water and mow, mow . . . until summer comes to burn the lawn into hay, or crabgrass and diseases infest it.

That's what happens to ordinary grass, but not to Zoysia.

## "MOWED IT 2 TIMES," WRITES WOMAN

For example, Mrs. M. R. Mitter writes me how her lawn " . . . is the envy of all who see it. When everybody's lawns around here are brown from drought ours just stays as green as ever. I've never watered it, only when I put the plugs in . . . Last summer we had it mowed (2) times. Another thing, we never have to pull any weeds—it's just wonderful!"

Wonderful? Yes, Zoysia Grass IS wonderful! Plant it now and like Mrs. Mitter you'll cut mowing by 2/3 . . . never have another weed problem all summer long the rest of your life!

And from Iowa came word that the Men's Garden Club of Des Moines picked a Zoysia lawn as the "top lawn—nearly perfect" in the area. Yet this lawn had been watered only once all summer up to August!

These represent but 2 of thousands of happy Zoysia owners. Their experiences show that you, too, can have a lawn that stays green and beautiful thru blistering heat, water bans—even drought!

## CUTS YOUR WORK, SAVES YOU MONEY

Your deep-rooted, established Amazon lawn saves you time and money in many ways. It never needs replacement . . . ends re-seeding forever. Fertilizing and watering (water costs money, too) are rarely if ever needed. It ends the need for crabgrass killers permanently. It cuts pushing a noisy mower in the blistering sun by 2/3.

## WEAR RESISTANT

When America's largest University tested 13 leading grasses for wear resistance, such as foot scuffing, the Zoysia (matrella and japonica Meyer Z-52) led all others.

Your Amazon lawn takes such wear as cookouts, lawn parties, lawn furniture, etc. Grows so thick you could play football on it and not get your feet muddy. Even if children play on it, they won't hurt it—or themselves.

## CHOKES OUT CRABGRASS

Thick, rich, luxurious Amazon grows into a carpet of grass that chokes out crabgrass and weeds all summer long! It will NOT winter kill. Goes off its green color after killing frost, regains fresh new beauty every Spring—a true perennial!

## NO NEED TO RIP OUT PRESENT GRASS

Now's the time to order your Zoysia plugs—to get started on a lawn that will choke out crabgrass and weeds all summer long and year after year.

Plug it into an entire lawn or limited "problem areas". Plug it into poor soil, "builder's soil", clay or sandy soils—even salty, beach areas, and I guarantee it to grow!

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Just set Amazon plugs into holes in ground like a cork in a bottle. Plant 1 foot apart, checkerboard style. Every plug 3 sq. inches.

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There's no seed that produces winter-hardy Meyer Z-52 Zoysia. Grass and sod or ordinary grass carries with it the same problems as seed—like weeds, diseases, frequent mowing, burning out, etc. That's why Amazon comes in pre-cut plugs . . . your assurance of lawn success.

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Every plug must grow within 45 days or we replace it free. Since we're hardly in business for the fun of it, you know we have to be sure of our product.

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<input type="checkbox"/> 200 PLUGS & PLUGGER Plus Bonus of 25 FREE  <b>TOTAL 225 PLUGS \$13.75</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 300 PLUGS & PLUGGER 50 FREE  <b>TOTAL 350 PLUGS \$17.75</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 600 PLUGS & PLUGGER Plus Bonus of 100 FREE  <b>TOTAL 700 PLUGS \$27.95</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1100 PLUGS & PLUGGER, Plus Bonus of 200 FREE  <b>TOTAL 1300 Plugs \$39.95</b>

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## THAT WAS PROHIBITION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

your drink and if the nail stayed on it was safe. If you think I am being flip, this is exactly how those who drank the stuff spoke of it.

Printers faked well-known brand labels. Suppliers sold bottles in distinctive shapes and sizes, and wooden cases etched with the names of famous British distillers. The drinking public wasn't deceived, but took it as good sport.

Licensed distilleries made alcohol for medicinal purposes, and the government theoretically controlled prescription blanks. Soon, doctors wrote 11 million prescriptions a year for ailments that only whiskey could cure. The legal limit per patient was a half pint every ten days.

Wholesalers bought medicinal alcohol from government warehouses by permit and sold it to druggists. Both often added to the volume by watering it, so that they had more to sell than government records showed. Counterfeiters printed fake federal prescription blanks, filling them in and peddling them for \$2 apiece. Customers signed a doctor's name and presented them to druggists—who smiled as often as not. By 1922, it was said that Manhattanites “had forged the name of every physician in the New York telephone directory.”

**T**OURISTS smuggled booze back from Canada in false books and coconut shells, in hot water bottles, in garden hose wrapped around their waists, in oversized shoes with tiny bottles tucked in the toes, in baby carriages with infants perched on top. One man was caught on the International Bridge at Buffalo carrying two dozen eggs, each of which had been sucked dry and refilled with whiskey.

This was all nothing compared to big-time bootlegging from Canada. An army would have had a hard time policing the 3,986 miles of border. Just a few Customs officials, even fewer Coast Guard cutters, and less than 100 Prohibition agents were available. Bootleggers scurried across the border in trucks stacked high with liquor cases. Cars rattled over back roads with sacks of bottles in hollowed-out seats, clamped under the hood, stuffed in spare tires, tied to under parts of the chassis, and even strapped against the engine.

Speedboats dashed about on the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain, some of the bigger craft keeping a regular schedule with as many as 1,000 cases per crossing. “The local authorities, if not actively cooperative, never got nosy,” one observer later noted. It was rumored, but not proved, that a Detroit gang pumped beer through a pipeline across the Detroit River.

Private airplane pilots got \$5 for every case they landed safely from Canada. Freight cars frequently came

through Customs with whiskey hidden under crates of fish, which spoiled if detained for a good investigation. Cooperating railroad employees were well paid by smugglers.

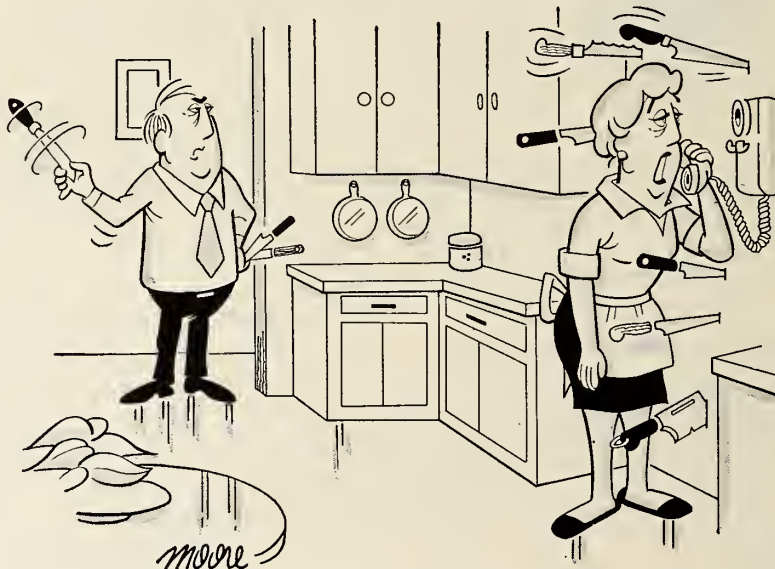
Rum Row was a line of whiskey-laden ships, sometimes several hundred of them, anchored just outside the three-mile limit along the Long Island and New Jersey coasts. There were countless other rows off Boston, Savannah, Miami, Tampa, New Orleans, Seattle, San Diego.

The main seaborne traffic was in scotch, champagne and brandy from

knots and able to tote 1,000 cases of whiskey.

The Coast Guard's smaller, slower flotilla was no match for them in total, though it put on a good show when it could.

Historian Herbert Asbury noted that more than once a Coast Guard pursuit “led through the maze of water-borne traffic in New York harbor and in the East and Hudson rivers, with guns roaring and ferryboats and other craft dodging bullets and shells” while tooting and clanging their protest. One spectacular chase occurred on a Sunday in July 1924, when a Coast Guard cutter chased two 50-foot speedboats along



“I’d better hang up, Helen . . . I think Fred wants his dinner.”

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE.

the Bahamas and other nearby islands. Most of it was watered while afloat, though the self-styled “King of the Rum Runners,” Capt. Bill McCoy, of the *Tomoka*, boasted that every bottle off his ship was “the real McCoy.”

Fleets of fast, small, bootleggers’ boats hustled between the rum rows and the shore, with a weather eye out for the Coast Guard or the even more dangerous highjackers who lurked all up and down both coasts. These “importers” usually watered the wares again, but the customers didn’t seem to mind.

“It’s right off the boat,” every host proudly said as he uncorked a treasured bottle that probably cost him half a week’s salary and contained 75% water and 25% alcohol.

The rum rows changed drastically after 1924, when the United States pushed its territorial limits to 12 miles. The smaller operators weren’t able to cope with deep water, and the big bootlegging syndicates took over most of the operation of getting the stuff ashore. They employed large and very fast boats, some capable of 50

the Coney Island beachfront in full view of 100,000 swimmers and sunners—with guns blazing.

For every old-time saloon that Prohibition closed, a half-dozen underground drinking places—or speakeasies—sprang up. By the mid-twenties, there were 32,000 speakeasies in Manhattan alone, double the number of pre-Volstead saloons.

Women, to the utter horror of their elders, began trooping into the speakeasies, pushing up to the bar with the men, putting their dainty feet on the brass rails, and tossing off martinis with the best of them—at \$1.50 a drink. Public drinking by females became socially fashionable, while illicit booze was a flag of their new freedom.

If you would just say, “Joe sent me,” you could get past the barred door of many a speakeasy. Or you whispered your name through a slot in the door and flashed an “honorary” membership card. A friend of mine still has his card to the Aquarium, a popular midtown New York speakeasy. He got it by showing up as a stranger and asking for it through the



door. About the only reason for the "secrecy" was that the fixed cops and agents insisted that the joints ought not to operate "openly." The customers jolly well wanted the cops to be fixed, and virtually expected it—as a right of theirs to immunity from a raid. The chances of a raid were real, but very small, and most raids were just to keep up appearances that the law was on the job. An occasional fine was part of the cost of running a place.

One New York speakeasy proprietor put his monthly costs at \$1,370. Of this, \$400 was graft to agents, the police department and district attorneys. The cop on the beat got another \$40 to turn his back when shipments arrived. The alternative to making payoffs was to have an elaborate and expensive security system of locked doors and secret caches for booze.

**S**OME speakeasies were famous for their fine food and liquor, or for the personalities of their owners. Most famous proprietor, by far, was Mary Louise Cecelia Guinan, known nationwide as Texas Guinan. She was a boisterous blonde from Waco who presided over a series of rowdy places and greeted customers with

the ultimate in Prohibition era flattery: "Hello, sucker!"

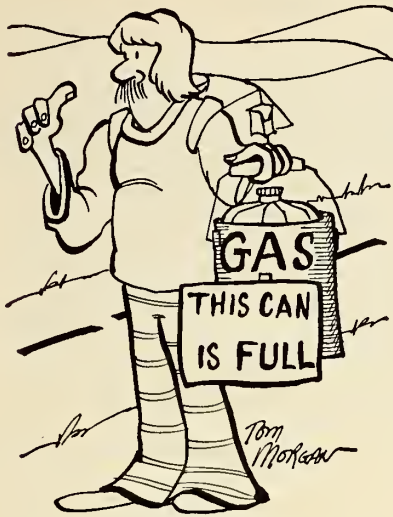
She paid all her fines with flash and style—throwing kisses to the judges—and wore jewelry in the shape of prison bars, padlocks and police whistles. Her earnings during one ten-month period were \$700,000.

Texas Guinan died as ironically as

you please, of amoebic dysentery from drinking *tapwater* in a Chicago hotel that was contaminated by a leaking sewer pipe. The episode that killed her led to landmark reforms in the regulation of water piping systems everywhere.

The 1,520 federal agents were underpaid and a wholly inadequate force to put down what became the largest industry in the nation. Bootlegging employed 800,000 people and took in \$4 billion a year. Bottom pay for an agent was \$1,680 a year. Most got that, and few made \$2,000. Not surprisingly, many were incompetent and as many were dishonest. The head of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League marveled that on their salaries the federal agents seemed to "acquire automobiles and diamonds" after a year's service. Dan Chapin, top New York enforcement agent, got so disgusted seeing his men coming to work in chauffeur-driven cars that he called them together and fired all who were wearing diamond rings. He lost half his agents.

The turnover was enormous everywhere. Ten thousand men held 3,000 jobs in six years. The Bureau, said one agent, was "running a training school for bootleggers." Agents often stayed just long enough to learn the ropes and make the necessary con-



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## THAT WAS PROHIBITION

CONTINUED

tacts, then quit to go in business as bootleggers and speakeasy owners.

Of course, many feds did an honest, conscientious job. Two agents made history with their diligence—Izzy Einstein and Moe Smith. This zealous New York pair made 4,932 arrests and confiscated more than \$15 million worth of liquor in five years on the job. No others came close to that.

Their chief stock in trade was a hundred disguises and twice as many dodges. Izzy once rounded up a group of agents, put them in football togs smeared with mud, and marched them into a Bronx speakeasy near Van Cortlandt Park. "We burst into the place," Izzy wrote in his memoirs, "announcing with a whoop that now, with the last game of the season over and won, we could break training." The bartender set 'em up and discovered that "his season was ended, too."

Izzy and Moe closed joints by posing as thirsty gravediggers, mechanics, coal-wagon drivers, violin players, lawyers, Polish counts, Broadway actors and fishmongers.

What was their reward? Labeling them "clowns," the Bureau asked for their badges and dismissed them "for the good of the service" in 1925. A full-scale investigation couldn't tell as much about the Bureau as that does.

The explosive growth of big-time crime was certainly no laughing matter. As Asbury points out: "The appalling moral collapse which followed in the wake of the 18th Amendment made it possible for the underworld to take over the illegal liquor traffic." With the public abetting corruption, the main problem of organized crime was an internal and lawless struggle of its own to see who would control the business.

Carry Nation had said that since saloons were illegal in Kansas, anything she did to them with her hatchets was okay. The crime lords developed the same philosophy toward their rivals.

**A**RNOLD ROTHSTEIN, Legs Diamond and Dutch Schultz held sway on New York's rackets. Maxie Hoff commanded Philadelphia. The Purple Gang ruled Detroit. Solly Weisman reigned over Kansas City. The king of them all was "Scarface" Al Capone. Capone controlled Chicago's 10,000 speakeasies, and, it was said, the entire bootlegging business from Canada to Florida as well. A \$50,000 diamond sparkled on one hand and he carried an equal amount of cash in his pockets, "scattering it like dandruff to anyone who pleased him—\$1,000 to a cafe singer, \$20 to a hatcheck girl, \$5 to a newsboy." He gave orders to 700 hirelings from an armored office in a downtown Chicago hotel and rode about with a submachine gun

across his lap in an armored car—a seven-ton traveling fortress upholstered in heavy silk, preceded by an armed car a block ahead and followed by another close behind.

"Everybody calls me a racketeer," Capone complained. "I call myself a businessman. I make my money by supplying a popular demand. If I break the law, my customers are as guilty as I am. When I sell liquor, it's bootlegging. When my patrons serve it on silver trays on Lake Shore Drive, it's hospitality."

By 1928, Prohibition was under constant attack and lampooning in the press, yet official America made no move against it while "good citizens" continued to give it lip service.

Said Will Rogers: "If you think the country ain't dry, just watch 'em vote; if you think the country ain't wet, just watch 'em drink. You see, when they vote, it's counted, but when they drink, it ain't."

Disgust and the Depression finally made the people vote the way they drank. Corruption ran rampant through civic, federal and state agencies. Many juries refused to convict offenders. So many violations clogged court calendars that the Justice De-



"Promise you won't laugh at my figure?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE.

During his reign of terror, there were upwards of 400 gangland murders a year in Chicago. The climax came at 10:30 a.m. on Valentine's Day in 1929, when his men tommy-gunned seven members of the rival O'Banion gang in their "garage"—or liquor warehouse—on North Clark St., as they awaited a consignment of highjacked hooch. Capone's men posed as uniformed police making a typical Prohibition raid.

This atrocity probably did more than anything else to arouse the country's anger at Prohibition. The Chicago Crime Commission labeled Capone "Public Enemy No. 1," a title that has remained in the American language to be passed down to a series of heirs of Capone.

It was not the murders that finally did Capone in. He wasn't paying taxes on his enormous income, and in 1931 he was found guilty on five counts of tax-evasion, fined \$50,000, and sentenced to prison for 11 years—first at the federal pen at Atlanta, then in Alcatraz. After his release, he died at his home in Miami in 1947—a syphilis-ridden old man at 48.

partment resorted to "bargain days" or "cafeteria courts" to keep from suffocating. Violators simply pleaded guilty, paid nominal fines and were assured of no worse punishment on "bargain days"—a practice that is still with us in "plea bargaining" for all sorts of crimes today.

To many, the most disturbing aspect of Prohibition was its effect on the young—boys and girls alike—who during those 14 years were brought up on the tradition of so many of their elders that there was nothing smarter than getting drunk, blotto, plastered, potted.

It should be noted, however, that while many youngsters were harmed—even ruined—by the excesses of the times, every native-born American who is now between 55 and 73 was of high-school age during Prohibition. At least the survivors appear to be as good and sober a group of citizens as any other today—and possibly wiser for the experience.

The most stubborn of the "drys" always demanded rigid enforcement, but the House Appropriations Committee was unwilling to approve the



\$300 million a year which, in 1928, Prohibition Commissioner James M. Doran set as the minimum amount needed. But even some die-hards began to talk about some sort of "modification" of the liquor laws—a vague phrase.

The American Legion was among the first national organizations to see—and accept—the handwriting on the wall. Many times between 1927 and 1930, various Legion units backed repeal and in 1931 the Legion's national convention endorsed it. What the country needed first of all was strong voices willing to say in plain language what most people were thinking. The American Federation of Labor and the American Bar Association added their voices for repeal. Then women, who had led the fight for Prohibition, dealt the "drys" a crushing blow. In 1929, Mrs. Charles Sabin, the first woman member of the Republican National Committee, formed the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform and signed up more than a million members in three years. A number of prominent people came out openly for repeal, including such as Irénée du Pont, John D. Rockefeller, Bernard Baruch and Percy S. Straus.

**W**HEN Herbert Hoover became President in 1929, he upheld the Volstead Act because it was the law, though he was no advocate for it. "If the citizens do not like a law," he admonished Americans, "their duty as honest men and women is to discourage its violation. Their right is openly to work for its repeal."

That's exactly what he did. One of his first acts as President was to name George W. Wickersham, of New York, to head an 11-man commission to study Prohibition in all its aspects. The commission produced one of the

most confusing documents in American history.

The full commission voted to continue Prohibition. But each member submitted a personal report. Five favored little change, four favored modification, two stood for repeal.

Congressman Emanuel Celler called it "The Wicked-Sham Report." The St. Louis Post-Dispatch mocked it by recalling the story of the soldiers heading into battle, whose captain shouted: "Boys! Will ye run or will ye fight?" And the men yelled: "We will!"

But the factual content of the Wickersham Report ended all pretense that Prohibition was a success. Page after page told the sorry story of its failures. Testimony by thousands of witnesses showed that it never had been and never could be enforced without the power of the people behind it. Yet its author, Senator Sheppard, gamely predicted in 1930: "There is as much chance of repealing the 18th Amendment as there is for a hummingbird to fly to the planet Mars with the Washington Monument tied to its tail." This was at least his second mistake.

Depression was upon the land. "What does prohibition amount to if your neighbor's children are not eating?" Will Rogers asked. "Food, not drink, is our problem now. We were so afraid the poor people might drink—now we fixed it so they can't eat." Millions were out of work, eager and ready to try anything that might bring the return of better times. Many believed that legalizing liquor would create jobs. At least the taxes would bring in needed federal revenues.

Both national political conventions met in Chicago in June 1932. The Republicans met first, renominated Hoover and adopted a plank leaving repeal of Prohibition up to the states.



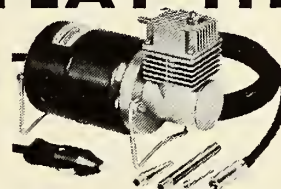
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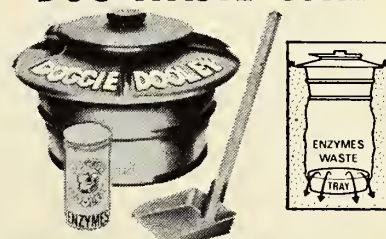
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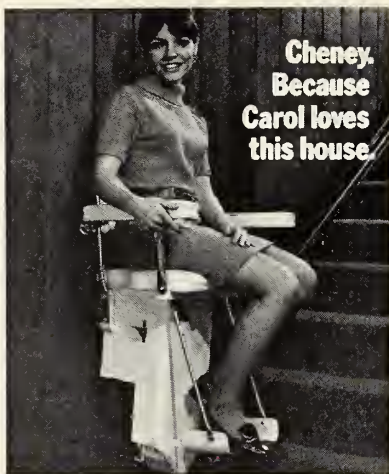
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## THAT WAS PROHIBITION

CONTINUED

Newsmen called it "moist rather than dripping wet." The Democrats met two weeks later, nominated Franklin Roosevelt on the fourth ballot and came out flatly for repeal of the 18th Amendment. In accepting the nomination, Roosevelt said in part: "This convention wants repeal. Your candidate wants repeal. And I am confident that the United States wants repeal. From this date on the 18th Amendment is doomed!"

The election was a Democratic landslide. The old Congress, when it met in December, did what it knew the new Congress was waiting in the wings to do. On Feb. 16, 1933, the Senate voted 62 to 23 for repeal and on the 20th the House followed suit, 289 to 121, and sent the 21st (repeal) Amendment on its way to the states for ratification by at least 36 of them.

Over supper at the White House on the second Sunday of his administration, Roosevelt remarked to secretary Louis Howe: "I think this would be a good time for beer." Congress did, too. Effective April 17—while the states were considering repeal—it changed the definition of "intoxicating" to legalize 3.2 beer, which was only a bit weaker than pre-Prohibition beer.

There was general celebration throughout the land. On Broadway, Jimmy Durante sang: "Roses are red, violets are blue; I'll dunk my nose in three point two."

It took months for the 21st Amendment to wend its way through the state legislatures. On Dec. 5th, 1933, Pennsylvania, then Ohio, and then Utah ratified it. Utah made it 36. Prohibition was dead.

That afternoon, Acting Sec. of

State William Phillips (Cordell Hull was ill) sat down at his desk in Washington, D.C., at 5:49, put his glasses on his nose, and—as klieg lights glared and motion picture cameras purred—read the repeal proclamation to the nation over the radio. Then he got up, bowed to the applause of on-lookers, removed his eyeglasses and started to leave the room. An aide hurriedly caught his arm. "You forgot to sign the document," he whispered. Phillips hastily sat back down and signed. Roosevelt put his name on Presidential Proclamation No. 2065 at 6:55 p.m., and Prohibition was officially a thing of the past.

There was not a wild celebration. The legal process had dragged on too long for that, the big whoop-de-do had been back in April with the onset of 3.2 beer. Further, the country had been made soberer than Prohibition made it by the miseries of the Depression.

**W**E WOULD have organized crime today, Prohibition or no. But the size, scope and methods of present criminal organization and syndicates, and the development of highjacking and official corruption to a fine art today are direct descendants of the Prohibition era.

It is sad to note that some of the most vicious aspects of our present society are largely the legacy of an excess of zeal by people who only meant to do good.

If there is any lesson to be salvaged from this sorry history it must be that it is more important to teach good habits than to forbid bad ones. That forbidden fruit is the sweetest is the oldest lesson in the Old Testament.

END.



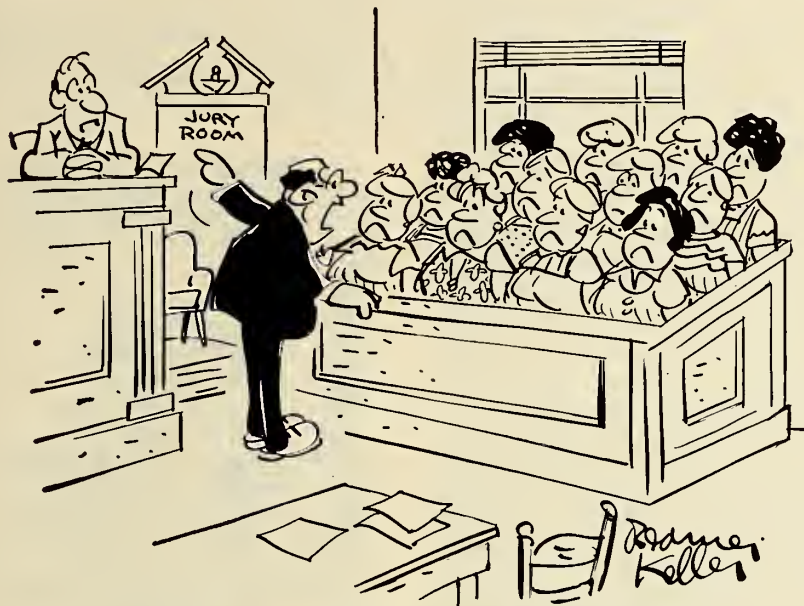
"Let's move off dead center, gentlemen. Labor is willing to soften its demands from outrageous to unreasonable, if management will moderate its counteroffer from ridiculous to laughable!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE.



Marked changes occur in people who practice progressive relaxation, all characterized by calmness and

make many seemingly average children "slow learners" or "unreachable." Scientists at the New York Institute of Child Development are giving extremely slow learners massive doses of Vitamins B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>, C and E. All of these have been linked to the proper functioning of chemi-



THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE.

All kinds of work are under way to try to break down barriers that

cals that carry impulses between brain cells. Psychiatrist Allan Cott, in charge of the treatment, says the main effect so far has been to reduce hyperactivity, while the effect of the vitamins does not wear off as fast as

“Chemical education” has bright and dark sides, and those who are exploring it are acutely aware of that. They constantly speak of bright promise and dark dangers. No single judgment is possible, because the various approaches to chemical learning are so different.

The broad field of all this work is not limited to education. To the sci-

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entists it is "understanding the workings of the brain."

Krech sees great potential good in the possible finding of many specific chemical boosters and inhibitors with which to treat people with identified personality or "mental" failings. This is therapy. But he also sees the enhancement of people's abilities and strong points. In education, he says, "get smart" chemicals will depend on "how the educator has prepared the brain in the first place." He is referring to the responsibility of the schools to really *be* mentally stimulating. In fact, in his own work, there is the suggestion that the schools can, if they will, do a great deal more to help students manufacture their own smart chemicals, naturally, by proper stimulation within the school climate. The school climate makes lame-brains as well as smarty-pants, he is certain, drugs or no drugs.

Edward A. Sullivan, ass't prof. of education at Providence College, finds the work to be of great importance, but "it is also an area of great danger, for all-powerful discoveries are dangerous if misused. We are indeed on the verge of a 'brave new world.'"

Many of the "brain workings" scientists urge the widest possible public debate on the use of their discoveries. The issues of social policies, they note, are pervasive and profound, far too important to allow them to be scribbled hurriedly on a prescription pad. Indeed, they ask, if we could make every child an Einstein or a Michelangelo, should we?

Writer Albert Rosenfeld in his book "The Second Genesis: The Coming of the Control of Life," suggests that it might yet be possible to inject proteins into fertilized human eggs to incorporate basic knowledge "... the ability to walk, talk, swim, do arithmetic, play a piano, read ancient Greek, or whatever. ..." Not today, not tomorrow, but some day. Would this be good? Is it more like insects? What would it do—if anything—to the plasticity of the human organism which sets it apart from instinctive animals?

If we eliminate the drudgery of much learning and make learning and retention of knowledge virtually instinctive and instantaneous, will even that be as good as it may seem? Is the experience of learning perhaps as valuable as the learning? Nobody seems to have looked into that in as much depth.

Krech speaks again: "Who is to decide what happens to whom? The parent? The huckster? The pediatrician? The school board? And what will be the effects upon our society of either increasing the I.Q. level of all men, or of increasing the distance between the brighter and the duller?" Who, indeed, will control the brain controllers?

Krech is optimistic. We are going to raise the intellectual stature of man, he is sure, and he says, "I find myself believing that man will also acquire that added bit of wisdom and humaneness which will save us all." If we can make wiser people, they ought to make better decisions—he hopes.

A happy thought, but what does he mean by "intellectual," and "wisdom?" There is absolutely nothing in all this work defining or measur-



"When I was your age we had our rock festivals, too. On hot summer nights we promenaded down the village green, gathering at the old bandstand to listen to Sousa and Strauss. But, land sakes, child, nobody got stoned or freaked out or went skinny-dipping. We just grooved on the sounds and then split."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE.

ing "wisdom," nor anything indicating that any chemical has done anything to any creature to make it wiser. The work deals with the absorption and the retention of knowledge, and with speed and capacity in learning facts and behavior patterns. This much is desirable for man, but it doesn't even touch the wise use of knowledge or the exercise of reason. One of your authors recently observed a bumblebee flying around inside a flower-printed beach umbrella. For a solid hour the bee flew from the print of one flower to the print of another, seemingly trying to get honey from them. Presumably, this bee was born with "memory proteins" instructing it to seek food in things that look as flowers look. How wise was the bee? How wise was Hitler, whose *Mein Kampf* reveals a great deal of knowledge and thought? How wise were the scotophobic rats who feared all darkness because one dark box was a painful place to be? How much less wise were the rats who got scotophobin artificially and



feared the dark without any "reason" at all?

At least we have some time to chew all of this over. It is going to be a long jump in time from worms and rats to men, in the most startling aspects of "smart pills." We can be doing a lot of thinking in the meantime. While we are waiting, McGaugh urges just that.

"Perhaps it will be the right of

every child to have the opportunity to become a doctor, a lawyer, a merchant or a chief," he says. "But the social and economic implications of this possibility are enormous. Maybe we should begin to give them some thought."

So we should. None of the scientists who are involved in the work doubts that what they are talking about is on the way. **END**

## PROPERTY BRANDING— THE ANTI-BURGLAR GIMMICK THAT WORKS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

released even to police departments, and most numbers that identify people put police to a good deal of red tape in order to connect the number with the person.

The nat'l insurance agents ass'n decided that phone numbers, including area codes, should be standard. If police anywhere seize property with your phone number, they can pick up a phone and dial you immediately. If you change phones, you can add your new number to your property. If you have no phone, an arbitrary number is better than nothing though police can't trace it so simply. If you later get a phone, you can add it to your brand.

The New York City police do use Social Security numbers, followed by "NYC," and the owners file their Social Security numbers with the department. While this is complicated, other police departments take their key from NYC, and call the N.Y. police if they find such brands on seized property. Phone numbers seem better, as they allow direct contact with original owners.

If you sell or buy, or give away, branded property, you should give or get a bill of sale to prove honest ownership of property with someone else's brand. The new owner should add his brand and keep a record of the complete markings as well as the bill of sale.

Best of all, as Operation Identification spreads, the chances of branded property ever being stolen constantly diminishes. The crooks just don't want any part of it. As an added bonus, branding increases the chances of getting your property back if it is only lost, and not stolen at all.

This effective burglar-proofing has not yet saturated the country. In many communities it isn't yet organized at all, though police rave about its effectiveness wherever it is. Even where it is used, many householders have not joined in. This is bad news for them. One effect of Operation Identification is to steer

burglars to homes that are *not* in the program. Wichita's participating households have risen to 30,000, but there are more than 60,000 to go.

If you haven't branded your valuables yet, here is the poop on how to get in on it, based on the literature of the National Association of Insurance Agents (NAIA):

1. In more than 1,000 communities, insurance agents who are members of NAIA will lend you etching pens and give you decals for your doors and windows, and inventory sheets for you to fill out and keep in a safe place to be used only for police evidence in the event of a burglary. Most of them use the NAIA identification in their phone book yellow pages ads. If you can't find such an agent, your police department will know if there is such a program in your town (and it may be running it, as it is in New York City where there are no NAIA agents in three boroughs.) As we have seen, in Connecticut the state police run it, though the NAIA agents are tied in too.

2. If you run into a stonewall, there being no such program in your community, you can come in as a lone wolf by writing directly to National Association of Insurance Agents, 85 John St., New York, N.Y. 10038, for decals and inventory sheets and information on where to get the engraving pens. They can usually be purchased for about \$6.00 in local tool shops and hardware stores, or large department stores.

The NAIA goes on to make the following suggestion:

If there is no one in your town involved in Operation Identification, your Legion Post might take the lead in working with civic and police officials to get it going. It's a natural Legion activity under the heading "to maintain law and order."

Guidance on how to get coordinated property-branding started in your town is available from NAIA at the John St. address in New York, cited above. **END.**

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## INTEREST-RATE FALLOUT. SEEK MORE "TRANSPLANT" DONORS. HOME FIRE-FIGHTING GUIDE.

**Keep your eye on the trend in interest rates.** They're higher now than at any time since the Civil War, and one way or another they have a grip on your pocketbook—perhaps more than you realize. Here's what to expect:

**MORTGAGES:** Relatively hard to get. The reason is that money that normally would be available for home loans is being diverted into still more lucrative channels. So if you want to build or buy a home—or, conversely, if you want to sell one—do some serious investigating before firming up your plans. You're sure to find the credit situation rather glum.

**INSTALLMENT LOANS:** Not noticeably affected as yet. But if the pinch persists, expect lenders to be choosier and interest rates to inch up.

**STOCKS:** You don't have to be a Wall St. analyst to figure out that generally high interest rates make stock dividends (around 4%) look very skinny and unattractive. Ergo, the stock market is in a state of uneasiness.

What's behind it all? Basically, two conflicting forces: 1) the government, which wants to restrict credit to hold inflation down, and 2) business and industry, which need huge sums for new plants and equipment, as well as day-to-day operations. **The upshot is a scramble for a limited amount of funds, resulting in sky-high interest rates.**

★ ★ ★

So many vital organs now can be transplanted successfully that the search for donors who wish to bequeath corneas, kidneys, etc. after death is stepping up. The gift procedure is simple:

1) **The donor obtains a special card**—which is a legal document under the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act—from a doctor, hospital or foundation. On it, he specifies which organ (or organs, if he wishes to donate more than one) is to be removed when he dies. Card should be signed by two witnesses.

2) **He carries the card at all times** (and also informs his family and physician of his act) so that his instructions will be followed immediately and correctly.

3) If he changes his mind, **he merely tears the card up.**

4) **The estate will not be charged for removal of the organs** being donated. Conversely, the estate won't be paid, either.

5) The process does not interfere with funeral or burial arrangements.

6) But note: While the gift of an organ that may save another human being generally is consistent with religious and ethical codes, a prospective donor who has any doubts is advised to **consult his spiritual leader first.**

★ ★ ★

Losses due to fires are up about 20% this year. If that prompts you to think about your own family and home, you might well begin this way:

1) In case of fire, the first rule is to **get everybody out safely.**

2) The next obvious move is to **call the fire department.**

3) After that, **you might consider confining or even extinguishing the blaze**—if you're absolutely sure you can exit in case your efforts fail. But be careful to use the right extinguisher; otherwise you could make matters worse and possibly even electrocute yourself.

Fires are classified three ways: Type "A" which feeds on paper, wood, rubbish, etc.; type "B" which involves oil and grease; type "C" which occurs in electrical gear. Water is fine for type "A," but could be disastrous for types "B" and "C." An extinguisher approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories has a label clearly indicating the types of fire it can combat.

4) **Review your home insurance regularly.** Replacement costs are rising so rapidly that your coverage quickly can become too low.

★ ★ ★

Manufacturers of power mowers have added a score of safety features in recent years, but here's one hazard they can't control—**proud fathers who try to give their kids a joy ride on self-propelled machines**, with results that are appalling to insurance companies.

*By Edgar A. Grunwald*

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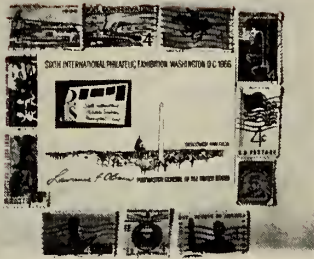


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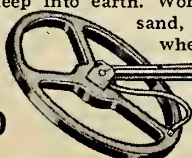
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# Parting Shots



"Okay, you all got your robbery assignments for Friday. On Saturday we'll have Show and Tell at the hideout!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

## HE SAID A MOUTHFUL

A young lad who was studying for a test in his hygiene class asked his father, who was watching TV, a question:

"Say, Dad, the three basic rules for having good teeth are to brush them twice a day and see your dentist twice a year, but I can't remember the third. Can you?"

"Yeah," the father replied, "don't ask your Dad questions when he's watching a baseball game."

LLOYD BYERS

## PART OF THE GAME

I work on a writing program with inmates at our state reformatory. Often prisoners try to explain to me why they are there.

"I need a challenge," one explained. "As a burglar I can try to outwit police and detectives."

"But couldn't you find something to challenge you that would be legal?" I asked.

"That wouldn't be as exciting," he said.

I looked at the locked doors and barred windows—then protested, "But surely NOTHING could be worth being here!"

"Oh THIS," he said, shrugging his shoulders, "this is an OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD."

DOROTHY CAREY

## SHE FOLLOWS INSTRUCTIONS IMPLICITLY

An airline provided its switchboard operators with instructions to follow in case of a bomb threat. The first directive was to notify the police. A couple of days later an operator got an opportunity to use the instructions. "I'm sorry," she politely informed the caller. "We don't take bomb threats here. You'll have to call the police."

G. G. CRABTREE

## THIS IS A LIFESTYLE?

I'm city-bound for daily forage—  
Then country-bound for nightly storage.

ROSEMARIE WILLIAMSON

## GET IT?

A neurotic employee is one who tells you a joke the boss told him, and then expects you to laugh at it.

CHARLES RUFFING

## THE TREND

The spread of rising prices from the bakery to the deli  
Is inflation of the dollar and deflation of the belly.

MICHAEL J. BUGEJA

## DRESSED FOR THE PART

A wife will give her husband sports shirts, slacks and loafers, then call him lazy when he acts the part he's dressed for.

LANE OLINGHOUSE

## PROCRASTINATION

Procrastination —  
You thief of time —  
Stop trying to be —  
A Friend of mine.

Procrastination —  
You crook of deeds —  
Stop keeping me from —  
My family's needs.

Procrastination —  
Leave my home —  
It took me a month —  
To type this poem.

M. K. McCauley

## GALACTIC INFLATION

Perhaps some of the other planets are not able to support life, but it's not such an easy trick on this old planet either.

GENE YASENAK



"Did you clean the ring out of the tub?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



**SALE! SAVE \$3<sup>00</sup> THOUSANDS SOLD AT \$22.98**

**NOW ONLY \$19<sup>98</sup> FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY!**

**Barbers talk a lot.  
Except when  
they find an  
electric shaver  
that outshaves  
a hand-honed  
straight razor.  
Then they keep it to  
themselves. Until now!**



A barber gets \$1.50 plus tip for a shave with his electric razor. For years he's kept the brand name hidden with adhesive tape.

Can you rightly blame him? For this professional instrument outshaves his hand-honed straight razor! You won't find it in stores. It's been a secret weapon of master barbers for years. It delivers a barber-close shave that lasts all day long. It does it faster and with less chance of irritation than a straight razor. That's why barbers use it on the toughest beards and the most sensitive skin.

Now the secret is out. A barber talked. We have it. The Oster Professional Electric Shaver.

#### **Contoured Head— Like a Barber's Fingers**

The design is a barber's dream. Technically, the shaving head design is called a "double arch contour," because it sets up whiskers just like a barber does with his fingers. It means you get every whisker at one pass—as clean as if you had drawn a hand-honed, surgically sharp, straight razor over your face.

#### **4,000 Comb Traps— 152 Surgical Steel Edges**

Four thousand comb-like perforations trap each whisker right at the skin line. Powerful 120-volt, 60-cycle motor drives the 152 surgical-sharp cutting edges to make the toughest beard disappear magically—without the slightest irritation to even the most sensitive skin.

#### **So Powerful, Whiskers Turn to Dust!**

Open an ordinary electric shaver and you'll find bits and pieces of whisker. That's because these run-of-the-mill shavers hack and chop your beard. But the Oster Professional Electric Shaver operates at nearly twice the speed—on ordinary household AC current—and actually pulverizes whiskers into fine microscopic dust.

#### **Separate Trimmer Other Great Features**

No expense was spared to make the Oster Professional Shaver to rigid, master-barber specifications. Motor-driven trimmer operates independently to trim moustaches and sideburns

straight and neat for today's new "styled" look. The high-impact plastic housing is sculpted to fit your hand effortlessly. Removable stainless steel head rinses clean under running water. On-off switch, plus separate switch to operate trimmer. The specially counter-balanced drive gives you a smooth, vibration-free shave, and won't cause radio or TV interference.

It all adds up to an amazing shaving experience. An electric shave that makes your face come cleaner than a hand-honed surgical steel barber's straight razor — and in a lot less time.

Expecting a hefty price tag? Forget it! The Oster Professional shaver was designed for barbers who don't go for expensive, unneeded frills. The price is regularly only \$22.98, complete with cleaning brush and head cover. And now, for a limited time only . . . the Oster Professional is yours to enjoy for only \$19.98 — a healthy \$3.00 saving!

#### **30-DAY FREE TRIAL!**

Treat your face to the Oster Professional Shaver for 30 days — 30 days of the smoothest, fastest, closest, most irritation-free shaving you've ever enjoyed . . . either blade or electric! Then, if not completely satisfied, return for a full refund.

#### **SAVE \$3.00 BY ORDERING DURING THIS LIMITED SALE!**

**JAY NORRIS CORP., 25 W. Merrick Rd.  
Dept. AK-118 Freeport, N.Y. 11520**

Show me! I'd like to treat my face to the Oster Professional Electric Shaver's barber-close shaves! If it doesn't deliver smoother, faster, closer, more irritation-free shaves than I've ever enjoyed, I understand that I can return my shaver in 30 days for full refund or cancellation of charges. (\$19.98, plus \$2.00 postage and handling—total; \$21.98). N.Y. residents add sales tax.

Enclosed is ☐ check ☐ money order

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (Please Print)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

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Serving Satisfied Customers for over 25 Years

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Before our famous offer for better quality executive shoes is gone forever

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of this one

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**2 Pairs for Only 18<sup>95</sup>** EVEN THE BOOTS!

**YOU DEAL DIRECT**

These are Haband's famous polymeric 100% man-made executive shoes, with life-of-the-shoe PVC sole and heel, flexible support shank in the arch, gentle foam heel cushions, excellent style details, even the new luxury linings! You get beautiful colors, heavy metal buckles and trim, wheeled sole edges, heavy elastic gores, the favorite grained looks, the newest styles copied from \$15 to \$30 Executive Shoes. Yet they scoff at scuff, feel far lighter in weight, and save you big money. Look at these pictures and imagine! Deluxe Executive Shoes, in a straight businessman's deal. Makes sense!

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**2 PAIR 18<sup>95</sup>**

BROWN BOOT

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**EASY CARE FACTOR** - Shoes that never need a shine! Simply wipe clean with a damp cloth!



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B														
C														
D														
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BROWN Boot			Lizard Grain		
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